The Centre Reporter.

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THE SHERIFF CONTEST.

DETAILS OF THE PROCEEDINGS ON SATURDAY.

Judge Love Orders Ballot Boxes of More Districts to be Collected.—Another Hearing Next Saturday.

On Saturday afternoon the attorneys in the Miller-Cronister sheriff contest had another round before the court at Bellefonte. The attendance was large, indicating that the public is much interested in these proceedings. D. F. Fortney, Esq., in behalf of counsel for Mr. Cronister, read a lengthy document setting forth that in many districts of the county ballots were not counted as the voter had marked them, and in this way many votes that were properly marked for Mr. Cronister, were not properly counted. The petition presented asked that the ballot boxes in the remaining districts be brought in and securely stored away until the present proceedings were disposed of. The petition was granted and the same officers, Messrs. Henry Montgomery and John Dunlap, were appointed to secure the boxes. All the ballot boxes in the county will be taken to Bellefonte except those in Miles, Haines, Penn and South Potter.

Both sides filed their "bill of particulars" in which they specify who were illegal voters and residence, during the last election, and all other irregularities contained in their previous petitions. On next Saturday each party will have an opportunity to file objections to the allegations and the same will be argued.

Edward Chambers Esq., counsel for Miller, presented a petition asking the court to appoint an examiner to recount the ballot cast for sheriff and make proper returns. This petition was held over until Saturday, also the one presented to open the ballot boxes.

Mr. Cronister's petition contained the names of over four hundred voters who voted at the late election, that were not properly qualified, by either not having their tax paid, properly registered or resident of the districts.

Miller's petition contained about forty names for the same reason that were illegal. They also allege bribery and the use of liquor in purchasing votes.

Taking a general view of the case it appears that when a search is made there are more irregular votes on the Republican ticket than had been anticipated. This conduct is nothing but a game of chance for Miller's benefit in which the county pays all expenses.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Sixteen children cremated in the burning of an orphan's home, is a horror that happened in Dallas, Texas, early on last Saturday morning. The fire was discovered about midnight. The attaches were hastily aroused and sent in all directions to rouse the children.

Such was the matron's anxiety for the safety of the inmates that she forgot her own children, and despite her frantic efforts at rescue, they were burned to death.

The building was of wood and the fire communicated to its various wings with incredible rapidity. The children were hastily aroused and hurried out of the building wrapped in their night clothes and bed quilts.

All were badly frightened, and when the shrieks of those who were being cremated in the roaring mass of flames reached their ears they became almost unmanageable and were with difficulty prevented from rushing into the fire in an effort at rescue.

Encouraging Matrimony.

A wealthy German of New York has organized a society for providing poor orphan girls with dowries. The beneficiaries will be selected without reference to race or creed, the only qualification necessary being worthiness and the desire to marry. Would it not be well to grade the dower, so that the less good-looking might get more, and the more good-looking less? There is a curious custom in force in certain parts of Southeastern Europe. All the marriageable girls are collected on a certain day. The beauties are put up first, and a brisk competition follows. The sum of money paid over by the successful competitor is put into a common fund. Then each of the homely girls goes to the man who is willing to take her with the smallest dower. The queer thing about this system is that it does not result in the unhappiness that might be expected. The reason, of course, is that custom has taken the element of strangeness from it.

——You certainly need a new equipment of underwear or a good dress suit. Call at Lewins, Bellefonte, and you will appreciate what he has in that line.

Better Roads.

Governor Hastings, in his excellent message, says a needed word in regard to public roads. In the various towns of the Commonwealth there are 80,000 miles of public roads, not including the turnpikes and roads in cities and boroughs. Four million dollars (or $48.73 per mile) is spent each year on these roads. This expenditure, wisely directed, ought, within a few years, to give us uniformly good roads. The Governor suggests that one-half the road tax be paid in money. This provision without being a burden to the farmer, would secure a very much better quality of work than at present. It would be still better to have the whole of the tax paid in money.

There is, of course, a great unwillingness on the part of the farmer to be taxed for making a road which he thinks concerns others much more than himself. On this point there is needed a campaign of education. As the popular idea of the need of good schools has been greatly advanced and elevated by lectures; as in the old times Horace Mann, in Massachusetts, went about from county to county and from town to town, talking up the common schools, so it would be very wise if there were a state official presiding over roads and road making, who should meet the farmers at their county and town affairs and show them how closely the character of the roads is allied to the value of their farms; show them that, with good roads the farmer could draw his produce to market with one horse where he now has to use two, and that he would save every year in the expense of horses and draught cattle and in the wear and tear on his wagon many times what good roads would cost him. But there is a certain semblance of justice in the farmer's unwillingness to be largely taxed for the road when others use quite as much as himself or more. The expense should be divided. The State of Connecticut provides that the cost of roads shall be borne equally by the state, the county and the locality, provided that the total cost to the state annually shall not exceed $75,000. This is a very equitable arrangement.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The American health officers feel certain the terrible plague in Bombay, India, will not spread to our country.

The Cubans, the other day, sunk a Spanish gun-boat by a torpedo placed in one of the rivers.

The stock of the Cambria Iron Company in the last twelve months has earned nine per cent, as the report sets forth, which does not show that the Democratic tariff is ruining the iron trade.

McKinley still has trouble to get his cabinet fixed. Sherman accepted after having refused half dozen times; about a dozen others have been tendered cabinet positions, but all declined. The present look of the Republican sky portends trouble for the new administration. Formerly there was a rush for cabinet honors; now all offers are being dodged.

In Ohio the Republicans are sitting over a volcano, which, if it bursts, will wreck the party in that state and give the new administration great trouble in the outstart. It is Foraker and Gov. Bushnell against boss Hanna getting Sherman's seat in the Senate. All is loaded, and once the match is applied, there will be an awful explosion.

The Republicans of the legislature have divided into two armies, Quay and anti-Quay, and are in an ugly mood.

Texas on Tuesday had the first snow in three years.

They have arranged for a big Penrose supper to which the Wanamaker men are to be invited for a bite, with the expectation they can be bought off as cheaply as that.

McKinley, up to this morning, did not have any but Sherman for his cabinet.

All the officials of the defunct Newport deposit bank have been indicted for embezzlement of deposits.

Three negro assassins were taken from a Louisiana prison on Tuesday and lynched.

A Cure for Lame Back.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes London Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

—The largest stock, the lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed is what gives the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, its big trade. Once a customer always a patron of that store.

Local Snap Shots.

Some one stole landlord Rhule's big thermometer.

The grainfields thus far have not been injured by the winter.

Thomas Yearick, of Aaronsburg, is still in a critical condition.

John T. Lee has been chosen sexton of the Lutheran church of this place.

The widow Stiver, of this place, has improved some from her severe illness.

The county auditors are about done auditing the accounts of the county officers.

Wm. Pealer advertises letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Crawford.

We learn from Dr. Lee that there is considerable sickness in the vicinity of Madisonburg.

From yesterday noon to 9 at night, there was a 3 inch snow-fall. To-day it is inclined to rain.

Thus far there has not been a large quantity of ice harvested in this county, but prospect ahead good.

Persons making remittance on subscription will always find their label changed the month following.

J. E. Royer, on the Benner farm at the Fort, will move on the P. Smith farm near Penn Hall, in the spring.

Harry Swab slaughtered about 100 hogs in this fall's butcherings, which might mean a couple miles of sausages.

The ballot boxes from 42 districts have been taken to Bellefonte, for a recount in the Miller-Cronister sheriff contest.

For lots, at a low figure, adjoining town, read adv. in another colum; also read ad's of two very desirable town properties at private sale.

Sleighing has been pretty good in the valley from this section to the east end, since Sunday. West of here and on the Bellefonte side there was no sleighing.

We reckon if all the post-office applicants at Spring Mills were to vote their choice, none voting for himself, there would be unanimity in favor of leaving the office at Pealers.

Our town youngsters this week had their first coasting for this season, from the mountain into town. They can make a run of over 1½ miles if desired, and they are never so happy.

The elections for local officers will be held in a few weeks, and your taxes depend upon the kind of men that are elected—if of the harum-skarum sort you get high road, poor and school taxes.

We had sleighing, the first of the season, on Sunday, and the merry jingling bells gave notice of it, and above all Sam Runkel's grand continental songsters, strung across his unsurpassed spotted grays.

In the east precinct of Miles the ballots were burned after the election officers had completed the count and made out the papers, at the late November election, as we are informed. The board thought this was the proper thing to do, with no thought of violating the law.

Convicted of Arson.

H. Bruce Hutchinson, a young merchant of Juniata, near Altoona, was convicted in court at Hollidaysburg, on Wednesday, of solicitation to burn the store building of Pheasant & Wagner, his business competitors. The evidence established the fact that Hutchinson had offered four men the sum of $100 as an inducement to perpetrate the crime. The fire department thwarted the work of the incendiaries. Hutchinson claimed he was the victim of a conspiracy.

One of the above firm is Will Wagner, formerly an assistant in the railroad station at this place; we made a note in the Reporter, last summer, of this attempt to burn his store.

Pay a Tax to Marry.

A queer law has been introduced by the legislators of Argentine Republic. It went into effect January 1, and reads in part as follows. "Young celibates of either sex who shall, without legitimate motive, reject the address of him or her who may aspire to his or her hand, and who continues contumaciously unmarried, shall pay the sum of 500 piastres forthe bene fit of the young person, man or woman, who has been refused." Another clause reads: "That every male from the age of 20 to 80 shall pay a tax till he marries, and shall pay it once in every month."—Ex.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

SHERMAN IN THE CABINET.

HE ACCEPTS TO MAKE WAY FOR HANNA.

No Help for Cuba from McKinley's Administration.—Difficulty in Securing Cabinet Material.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Poor Cuba! The formal announcement that John Sherman had been compelled to become McKinley's Secretary of State, in order to make a place in the Senate for Boss Hanna, makes it certain that unless this Congress does something for Cuba, it will have to go on fighting alone. There has been a suspicion for sometime that McKinley occupied very nearly the same attitude towards Cuba that President Cleveland does, and Mr. Sherman has made that suspicion a certainty by saying: "I do not believe this government should interfere between Spain and the Cubans. I do not believe this government should attempt to settle the war or take any steps putting upon us the burden of determining the nature of rule in Cuba in case the Cubans win." As this language was used when he was just from the presence of McKinley and after he had accepted the Secretaryship of State, there isn't the slightest doubt that it is an advance statement of McKinley's Cuban policy. It is several shades worse than the present Cuban policy President Cleveland has at least tried to bring about peace. McKinley proposes to do absolutely nothing and to let the butchery continue indefinitely. This may result in stirring up the friends of Cuba in Congress. There are now in Washington petitions signed by six hundred thousand American citizens, asking Congress to recognize the Independence of Cuba.

It is evident that Speaker Reed does not expect Representative Boatner, of La., who was unseated at the last session of Congress and reelected to fill the vacancy and for a full term beginning March 4th next, to be unseated in the contest which is again being made for his seat. Otherwise he would not have selected Mr. Boatner, who is one of those rare Democrats who favors protection to a certain extent, to fill the Democratic vacancy on the Ways and Means Committee. Representative Bailey, of Texas, who was given the vacancy on the Rules Committee, was it is said given his choice of the vacancies by Mr. Reed. Charlie Crisp, son of the late ex-Speaker was given the vacancy on the Post Office Committee, and Representative Stokes, of S. C. that on the Committee on Agriculture.

The Republican steering committee of the Senate has given the Nicaragua Canal Bill the first place in the order of business of the Senate, which is merely another way of killing the time during the four days a week the leisurely Senate condescends to sit during this Session, as they know that the bill has no chance of getting acted on in the House.

Those members of Huntington's lobby, who are not regularly on his pay roll, found themselves out of a job, when the House sat down so hard on the Pacific Railroads Funding Bill. The question of legislation on the subject is still being considered, but Huntington seems at last to realize that the numerous lobby he had at work in Washington did the funding bill more harm than good, and from now on, the lobbying will not be so openly conducted. If there is any legislation on this matter it is likely to be along the line of the bill which has been reported favorably to the Senate, and which is now being considered by the House Committee. It provides for a commission of Cabinet officials with authority to settle the whole business.

If the free homestead bill fails to get through, Speaker Reed will make numerous Western enemies who will be heard from if he is again a candidate for his party's Presidential nomination. The bill when passed by the House only provided for free homesteads in Oklahoma, but before the Senate passed it, amendments were added, extending the area of free homesteads. When the bill went back to the House, instead of allowing the House to vote on the Senate amendments so that the bill could be sent to Conference, if they were not accepted by the House, Speaker Reed sent the bill back to the Committee on Public Lands, and its friends are whispering that he did it for the purpose of having the bill smothered.

Representative and Senator-elect Money, of Miss., thus disposes of a sensational story sent from Washington: "There is not a word of truth in the story that I have the slightest misunderstanding with Consul-General Lee growing out of my letters on the Cuban question. General Lee and I are the best of friends, and there is not the least particle of a chance of our disagreeing. I was as much amused over the newspaper publication that there was to be a duel between us as the General will be when he sees it."

The much talked of bill authorizing the President to appoint delegates to any International Monetary Conference that may be called, has been introduced in the Senate. This is a measure for which everybody in Congress will vote, and which nobody, in or out of Congress, believes will ever amount to a row of pins, so far as increasing the use of silver as money is concerned.

OAK HALL.

Visitors Who Have Been With Us the Past Week.

Samuel Knoff, of Boalsburg, was the guest of Mrs. Mary Knoff, of this place.

Miss Janette McFarlane, of Boalsburg, was noticed in our town Wednesday.

Jared Kreamer, of Centre Hall, was the guest of C. J. Stamm last Saturday.

Wm. Knoff, of Mill Hall, moved into James Poorman's house at the foot of the mountain.

The lumber teams are hauling in lumber and railroad ties; the lumber is to be shipped from this station.

Charles Ryman is visiting at the home of T. F. Gramley; he seems to be taken with some of our young ladies.

The Lutherans at Boalsburg are having preaching every evening this week; a great many of our young people attend.

Daniel Meyers, of Boalsburg, received a large heating furnace at this station on Wednesday, for his new residence at State College.

We are sorry to lose our friend Jas Peters, who was married to Miss Olive Houser last week; he expects to leave this place in the spring.

REDUCED RATES.

To Washington on Account of the Inauguration.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington March 1, 2, 3, and 4, valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following rates:

From Pittsburg, $10.00; Uniontown, $10.00; Connellsville, $9.80; Butler, 10.00; Allegheny Valley Junction, $10.00; Johnstown, $9.80; Harrisburg, $5.06, and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capital at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions.

THE SHERIFF CONTEST.

Judge Love's order to have the ballot boxes from the "infected" districts brought to Bellefonte has been complied with and 42 boxes of "dynamite" are now under lock and key with the Prothonotary.

The lawyers are now busy with their answers to be argued before Judge Love on Saturday, after which His Honor will decide whether there shall be a re-count. Thus the contest is not yet on, and hinges upon the Judge's opinion from the facts adduced in the answers whether there are sufficient grounds for a contest.

Bellefonte and Clearfield.

At the annual meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Bellefonte and Clearfield railroad company, held at Bellefonte on Monday the following officers were elected: President, Chas. W. Wilhelm; Vice President, James Harris; Secretary, L. T. Munson, and Treasurer, Wilfred Hebner. The road was chartered a year ago, and surveyed by A. V. Hoyt and Charles Sharpless, both of that place, the former being a stockholder and director, and it will form an important link on a direct line to Chicago passing through Philipsburg. It is expected that the work of constructing the road will be commenced within the next few months.—Philipsburg *Journal*.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield *News*, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

SPRING MILLS.

Our Town Greatly in Need of Street Lamps and Other Improvements.

The building just erected by Frank Rearick is fast approaching completion; quite an improvement to the neighborhood.

Work is being commenced on a new gravel walk from the foot log over Penns creek, passing the M. E. church to the iron bridge over Sinking creek, a distance of probably four or five hundred feet; this is a want long needed. In the spring of the year and during mild winter weather this much used pathway is simply a mud walk, ankle deep. The committee should now add to the improvement by having a street lamp midway. But why have we no street lamps anywhere? The boardwalk in our village is only a name, we have but one, a distance of about two or three hundred feet along the creek road, and in inclement weather, owing to half of the walk being made of mud and dirt, it's of very little benefit, and in the evenings it is impossible to avoid the ankle deep mud in our village without a lantern. A half dozen or ten street lamps properly located would be sufficient, and the cost trifling compared to the great convenience it would afford, to say nothing of the saving of very strong expletives frequently indulged in by mud plastered and angry pedestrians.

It was reported, and correctly too, that Geo. Huss, our jovial Democratic shoemaker would move to Johnstown in the spring, but the Major has reconsidered the matter and will remain in our village and recover "lost soles" as usual.

A. N. Miller the defeated candidate for sheriff is very severely handled by his political friends in this locality; they regard his course in contesting Mr. Cronister's election as a wild goose chase, and denounced very emphatically his attempt to steal an office by hook or crook—an office to which the people elected him to remain—out.

Our merchants say that very little if any money was made last year; business was fair, but the profits unusually light. If this is correct, evidently the business done was simply an even exchange, or about like giving a paper dollar for a silver one—fudge.

Rev. Faus of the M. E. church of our village, has been having protracted meetings during the past week; the meetings were largely attended.

On Saturday afternoon next the Democrats of Gregg township meet in caucus to make nominations for the spring election. Give us good candidates gentlemen, men of ability and character and the result will not be uncertain. By the way, Harvey Rossman is spoken of for receiver of taxes—a most deserving man and his nomination would be an excellent one, being thoroughly competent and besides sustains an unblemished reputation. It will be remembered that Mr. R. submitted to three operations within the past year without any special benfit, and is now unfitted for any severe labor. The caucus will make no mistake in nominating Mr. Rossman for receiver of taxes. Again gentlemen give us good candidates.

We have five prominent applicants for postmaster of our village, viz: J. D. Long, Jas. N. Leitzell, Charles Miller, C. A. Krape, and Frank Rearick, of course with a half dozen or more following. Will the contest be a repitition of the Killkenny cats? J. D. Long and Jas. N. Leitzell are old soldiers, and if the old soldier racket is to be played again, J. D. Long has evidently the inside track. Mr. L. participated in several severe engagements and at the battle of Stone River, Tenn. lost a limb, and has suffered from the wound more or less ever since. He was our postmaster under the administration of Mr. Harrison, and I must say gave such general satisfaction then that his appointment now, would be universally approved by the people of this postal district. Jas. N. Leitzell, if my information is correct, wore soldier clothes only to Harrisburg, and after remaining there a few days returned home, of course his military record would hardly be a recommendation, but notwithstanding Mr. Leitzell has a very strong and influential following. Charles Miller, a citizen of our village for many years, is another prominent applicant, a gentleman of high repute, and whose Republicanism is unquestionable. He is highly endorsed here irrespective of party. The remaining two gentlemen also stand well in the community. Mr. Krape is decidedly a strict partisan, having voted the straight Republican ticket since his majority; while Mr. Rearick, it is said, has supported the Prohibition ticket more frequently than he has the party of "great moral ideas" but this is nothing to his discredit. Both these gentlemen are highly endorsed, of course the remaining applicants have some friends; but what says the Bellefonte machine that is the question.

—Get your sale bills at the REPORTER office.

THE NEWS.

The Dominion cabinet has passed an order in council adopting the agreement which was entered into by Sydney Fisher and the authorities at Washington, on the question of quarantine. As a result of this agreement international quarantine will be abolished between Canada and the United States.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the woman suffragist, has been very ill at Melrose, Mass., during the past week. Her condition at one time was so serious that it was feared she could not recover, but she is now out of danger.

The Damara arrived at Halifax, N.S., with the Durham City. The machinery of the Durham City is disabled.

Ex-City Chamberlain, A. J. Rogers, of Johnstown, N. Y., was held to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of misappropriating $5,000 from the city's funds. Rogers was released on $6,000 bail.

Joseph Hoffman, the convict whose attempt at suicide in Sing Sing last week by jumping from the fourth tier of the state penitentiary, has been attributed to the abolition of labor in the prison, died as a result of his injuries.

Michael M. Keeler, aged 75, who was formerly A. T. Stewart's confidential secretary, was sentenced to a year in Sing Sing for passing worthless checks.

Montreal detectives are hunting for Gustave V. Nyman, of Minneapolis, who disappeared from the Canadian Pacific Railway Station. His valise was found to be full of gold watches and jewelry.

A telegram received from Lowell Observator, near the City of Mexico, announced that a rift has been seen in the Martian North Polar Cape since January 7 in longitude 40.

President-Elect McKinley has promised Maj. W. F. Goodspeed to attend, if possible, the Army of the Cumberland Society at Columbus, O., September 21, 22 and 23.

It is reported that freight steamers have been chartered to load grain at Boston at an early date for the United Kingdom. These ships were chartered by two prominent grain brokers, owing to their being unable to obtain room in the regular liners and because more advantageous rates were made.

The stockholders of the Central National Bank of New York have voted to reduce the capital of the bank from $2,000,000 to $1,000,000. One-half the par value will be returned to the stockholders.

The funeral of Sir Joseph Hickson, formerly general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, was one of the largest ever seen in Toronto. A feature was a floral engine, which cost $600. It was the tribute of the Grand Trunk employes.

The Electric Grain Elevator Company of Buffalo was incorporated with a capital stock of $350,000 to operate grain elevators. The directors are Edward W. Eames, Buffalo; Yale Kneeland, F. E. Kneeland, C. M. Nitchell and Ruleman Muller, of New York.

The Times of India says that owing to the exodus on account of the plague the population of Bombay has been reduced to one-half. The weekly mortality is 200 per 1,000, and more shops are closed than open in the native quarter.

SHERMAN TO SUCCEED OLNEY.

The Senator Has Accepted the State Portfolio and Will Be McKinley's Premier.

It is positively and authoritatively announced from Washington that Mr. McKinley has tendered the State portfolio to Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, and that the distinguished statesman has accepted and will be the premier of the incoming administration.

Speculation as to who would be the Ohio member in the cabinet of the President elect has persistently hovered about the names of Senator Sherman and Mark Hanna, the chairman of the national committee. It has been known for some time, however, that Mr. Hanna's ambition was a seat in the United States Senate. The retirement of Ohio's veteran Senator to accept the position of premier in Mr. McKinley's cabinet will probably open the way to a gratification of this ambition.

Mr. Sherman's term as Senator would expire two years hence, March 4, 1899. The vacancy created by Mr. Sherman's retirement will be filled by appointment by Governor Bushnell pending the assembling of the Ohio Legislature in January, 1898. It is understood that Governor Bushnell will appoint Mr. Hanna to the vacancy in the Senate when Mr. Sherman steps out to assume the grave responsibilities connected with the head of the Department of State.

Senator Sherman declines to make any statement relative to the important announcement, but this in no wise militates against its authenticity.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, while in Washington a few days ago had a conference with the Ohio Senator, at which, it is understood, all their past differences were adjusted and reconciled. This strengthens the belief that General Alger is also to be a member of Mr. McKinley's cabinet, the post he is to fill being that of Secretary of War.

ENGLAND AS OUR ALLEY.

Official Opinion in London Against Mr. Olney's Interpretation of the Monro Doctrine.

A copyrighted London cablegram to the New York Evening Post says:

Entirely new importance has been given to the arbitration compact with the United States in Englishmen's eyes by Secretary Olney's statement, reported by the Chronicle's Washington Correspondent, that Great Britain having in the Venezuelan treaty admitted the validity of the Monroe doctrine, she has now by the arbitration treaty become the alley of the United States in the maintenance and enforcement of that doctrine.

Official opinion does not confirm that wide interpretation of what is, the officials say, a treaty for a specific and clearly defined object. They certainly would repudiate any confirmation by the treaty of Mr. Olney's expressed claim that a permanent political union between a European and American state would be unnatural and inexpedient.

"England," said a leading official to-day, "always has been a warm supporter of the true Monroe doctrine, but not of that extravagent version of it."

Meanwhile it is significant that the Paris and Vienna newspapers comment on the treaty as an affair of purely Anglo-American interest.

DEVASTATION.

Five Hundred Families Burned Out in Cuba.

BY GEN. WEYLER'S ORDERS.

The Insurgents are Also Doing Their Share of Burning—General Weyler and the Insurgents Have Absolutely Prohibited Country People from Carrying Produce.

Reports have been received from Santiago to the effect that the insurgents recently burned the buildings on the farm of Ducaron, near Caney.

Several young men who recently joined the insurgents at Manzanillo report the existence of widespread disaffection among the followers of Rabi and Calixto Garcia. Advices have been received from Trinidad to the effect that several other young men who recently joined the insurgents at Sancti Spiritus report that a number of days since Maximo Gomez was encamped at a farm near La Campana. On the 1st of January, it is asserted, the insurgent leader Josel Miguel and General Mez passed by the Mapos plantation in company with several other Cuban insurgent commanders. Reports from Cienfuegos state that on January 5, they started in the direction of Esperanza and Banchuelo.

Over 500 families are reported to have been burned out of their houses owing to the recent orders of General Weyler to destroy the property, and even the homes of pacificos. Many of these persons have been unable to save even their clothing. Mothers are carrying their babies in their arms and are without food and resting places. Old gray-headed men and women are hardly able to move, owing to the prolonged period of suffering, and many of them will probably starve to death.

The magnificent sugar estate of Santa Rosa, near Ranchuelo, has been burned by the insurgents. For several days the horizon was brilliantly illuminated by the destroying fires. Many of the cane fields in this vicinity are still burning.

Reports received from San Antonio de los Panis are to the effect that fires were illuminating the horizon in all directions. The destruction to property going on seems to be especially serious in the section of country between Gonea and Tumbadera.

Remedios reports indicate that the insurgents have for a third time besieged the town of Mayajiba. This is the town which offered such heroic resistance to the Cuban forces. Only recently the garrison was increased there and a large supply of ammunition was ordered placed in the local fortifications.

In the districts of Remedios and Sancti Spiritus it is evident that a forward movement is going on among the insurgents. A concentration or large forces of Cubans has evidently been planned, and it is supposed that they are awaiting the arrival of Maximo Gomez at Remedios.

Captain-General Weyler, as well as the insurgents in the vicinity of San Antonio de las Vegas, have absolutely prohibited the country people from carrying vegetables, milk and all manner of food products. Near Campo, Fla., it is reported, more than 2,000 insurgents are banded together, a formidable and well-armed force. In other sections in the vicinity of Campo, Fla., small companies of Cubans are reported, and it is evident that an effort will be made to prevent the advance of the Spanish forces.

Manzanillo reports have been received to the effect that the insurgents not long ago fired the coast steamer Fausto, and as a result two of the passengers were wounded.

MACEO'S CARBINE FOUND.

Proof of the Death of the Cuban Leader—The Insurgents Not Discouraged.

Advices received from Havana bring further confirmation, if such were needed, of the death of Antonio Maceo. A gentleman in Havana, who was an intimate friend of the late insurgent leader, has received a letter and a package from one of the patriot chieftains. The package contained Maceo's carbine, which, in case of his death, he desired to be sent to the friend referred to. It is a Colt carbine and its number is 11,129. The letter also furnished additional proof of the great insurgent leader's death.

The government does not allow news of the burning of plantations, etc., to be published, but it is stated on reliable authority that if the government allowed the grinding of cane in Havana province the planters would not be able to make 10,000 hogsheads of sugar, because, from eight miles out of Havana, as far as Matanzas, nearly all the sugar cane has been burned.

General Weyler asserts that there are only 500 insurgents in the Province of Pinar del Rio, but the Cubans say that he will shortly repent having made such a statement. There is no doubt that the insurgents have suffered greatly from sickness and other causes, but it is claimed that should the Spanish commander only partly withdraw his troops from the western part of Pinar del Rio the insurgents will again concentrate in large bodies, having only scattered into small groups for the present in order to escape the overwhelmingly large force sent against them.

HURLED DOWN A SHAFT.

Five Men Killed by the Fall of a Crosshead in a Mine at Pottsville, Pa.

An accident, in which five persons were killed, occurred at the new Wadesville shaft of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company at Pottsville.

Soon after arriving at the shaft in the morning the five victims stepped on the rim of a large iron bucket to be lowered. A crosshead weighing several hundred pounds through which the bucket rope passes, had become frozen to the guides and did not move when the bucket started.

When the men had gotten about half way down the crosshead fell, striking the bucket. The men were hurled to the bottom of the shaft, 300 feet, and were mangled.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

13TH DAY.—The Senate passed a number of bills on the calendar, including several amendments to the law of navigation and also the bill authorizing the President to appoint to the navy Commander Quackenbush, whose case has occasioned much controversy. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Mills (democrat, of Texas) declaring that the power of recognizing a new republic resides in Congress, recognizing the independence of Cuba and appropriating $10,000 for a United States minister to the republic of Cuba.

14TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Mills spoke at length upon his resolution that recognition is not the exclusive right of the President.

15TH DAY.—The open session of the Senate, was much curtailed by an executive session lasting two hours. After this the balance of the day was given to Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, in a speech upholding the power of Congress to recognize new governments.

House.

13TH DAY.—The Pacific Railroad funding bill, which is considered the most important piece of legislation that will come before Congress at this session, was discussed in the House under a special order which allows two days for general debate, with provision for a final vote next week.

14TH DAY.—The Pacific Railroad funding bill went down to its doom in the House under an adverse majority of 66, the vote being—yeas, 102; nays, 168. The opponents of the bill say the vote settles the fate of all schemes to fund the debt at this session. After this bill was disposed of the army appropriation bill and several other bills were passed. The army bill carried $23,126,344.

15TH DAY.—After passing bills of minor importance, the House engaged in a warm controversy over a bill to make oleomargarine and other imitations of dairy products subject to the laws of the States into which they are transported. It was opposed by the Democrats and several Republicans, chiefly on the ground that it would give the States power to prohibit the use of such products. One of the Senate bills passed was to withdraw from the Supreme Court criminal cases other than capital, and leave jurisdiction over them to the Courts of Appeal.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A Foxcroft (Me.) man is organizing a company of Cuban volunteers.

It is said that every town in Maine expects an electric railroad this year.

No less than 50 sardine factories, employing nearly 6000 hands, are to be found in Maine.

The iron ore output of Minnesota increased from 62,000 tons in 1884 to 4,000,000 tons in 1896.

The mines of Colorado have reached an annual yield of upward of $29,000,000 in gold, silver, copper and lead.

Omaha now has the largest smelter in the world, and produced $16,000,000 in gold silver, copper and lead in 1895.

By the settlement of the Pond will case the city of Hartford acquires a large park and about $100,000 in money.

According to a census recently taken in Savannah, Ga., by Chairman Stone, of the Park and Tree Commission, there are in that city 11,063 shade trees.

Farmers around Vermilion, S. D., are annoyed by wolves and in Wisconsin, near Superion, the Chippewa Indians are slaughtering wolves at $10 a scalp.

Asbestos has recently been applied by a Massachusetts firm to the manufacture of shoes for workingmen employed in foundries and smelting works. It is asserted that the new shoes, besides being more comfortable, cost less than leather shoes and wear indefinitely.

Some farmers in Polk County, Fla., as an experiment last spring sent for some Cuban tobacco seed and planted it. When the plants had grown they got Cuban experts to cure the leaves, and the results have been so good that the farmers feel themselves assured of a successful new industry.

On Christmas morning the San Francisco public was enabled to hear for the first time the impressive music of the great organ in St. Ignatius' Church, in that city. The organ is pronounced to be the finest in this country. It weighs over 100,000 pounds, and contains more than 5000 "speaking pipes." The scale of the great pedal pipes was copied from the celebrated organ at Lucerne, Switzerland, built by Herr Hass.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Five miners were killed by an explosion of gas which occurred in the Anderson mines, near South McAllister, Indian Territory.

Miss Ida V. Hoagland, private secretary to Miss Mary Garrett, of Baltimore, was killed by a fall down an elevator shaft at Miss Garrett's mansion.

A passenger train on the Carson branch of the Burlington road fell through a trestle near Carson, Iowa. Six persons were injured, three probably fatally.

Lawrence Wilson, aged 11 years, died of hydrophobia in Baltimore. Of eight boys who were bitten by a mad dog on December 1, Wilson is the fourth to die.

A wreck occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Terra Alta, W. Va. Worthington Smith, fireman of a freight, was killed, and John Gilbaugh was seriously injured.

The Wyoming State Hospital at Rock Springs, Wyoming, was burned to the ground. One of the patients, a woman, died of fright while being taken to the temporary quarters. The loss is $45,000.

A severe earthquake is reported from the southern part of the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, and along the Pacific coast. At Acapulco the shock destroyed several houses and three persons were injured by falling walls.

A report was received at Galveston, Texas, that the schooner Sea Gull, from Matagorda for Galveston, with a cargo of cotton, had foundered in the Gulf, off Pass Cavallno. Anxiety is also felt for the schooner Flower of France, which sailed from Matagorda at the same time as the Sea Gull, and is now overdue.

At Millersville, Ohio, a son of Alexander Dolwick secured several pounds of blasting powder and went to the cellar, accompanied by three sisters, to kill rats. The powder exploded and one girl, 8 years old, was burned to death. The clothing of the other three children caught fire and they were horribly burned, as were Mr. and Mrs. Dolwick in attempting to extinguish the flames.

Don't Be Hanging in Norfolk.

William Downing and Charles Williams, both colored, were hanged on Tuesday at Norfolk, Va. Downing killed a woman of the name of Emma Lane in Norfolk last May. Williams killed George Bess, a colored man, on board a schooner lying in the harbor on April 18.

SHOT AS THEY RAN.

A Thrilling Experience of Americans in Cuba.

TOOK OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

After They Had Fallen Into the Hands of Spaniards James Maguire's Hands Were Loosed by Ruiz and Then Their Companions Liberated.—Barry's Body Not Recovered.

James Maguire, of Philadelphia, Jeremiah Bonds, of New York, and Charles W. Allen, of Stamford, Conn., have just reached Philadelphia, after a thrilling experience in Cuba, in the course of which William Barry, of New York, who had accompanied them, was shot by the Spaniards.

On the 10th of last September the trio mentioned, in company with Barry, started for Cuba to join the forces of the belligerents, and arrived in Havana, September 21. Here they fell in with Josef Ruiz, a Cuban patriot, who volunteered to guide the quartet to the retreat occupied by the Cuban commanders. They headed for the Pinar del Rio district, and when near Mariel, in the Guanajaz district, were surprised by a body of about fifty Spaniards. They were taken prisoners, searched, and finding papers confirming suspicions on Ruiz, held a consultation and decided to kill all the prisoners.

The conversation was carried on in Spanish, but Ruiz interpreted for his American friends. Recognizing the desperate situation in which they had placed themselves, the quintet decided to risk their lives in a vigorous effort to escape, rather than to wait and be shot.

Maguire rolled over to Ruiz, and the young Cuban used his teeth with such success that he soon had Maguire's bands cut through. Maguire then took a penknife and liberated his companions. It was dark, but the moon shed light sufficient to illuminate the ground for some distance. With a rush the five men ran to the spot where they noticed some machetes and guns. They armed themselves each with a machete, revolver, and belts full of ammunition.

Then they attempted to get away, but the Spaniards pursued, firing a deadly volley after their escaping prisoners. Barry fell, shot through the heart at the first fire, and Bonds right arm was perforated by a bullet. The surviving four succeeded in outdistancing their pursuers. They made every effort to get back and recover Barry's body, however, but were unsuccessful, and were compelled to make their way further into the mountainous regions of Pinar del Rio, and after a tortuous and wearisome journey they arrived in the region of San Cristobal.

A few days afterward they were recaptured by a band of Spaniard patrollers. Their hands were tied behind their backs, and they were compelled to march for a distance of over ten miles, when they were thrown into a prison.

On December 23 the three Americans were brought before some commanding officer, whose name they did not learn, but it is presumed that it was General Weyler. They were told that Ruiz, the young Cuban, had committed suicide by shooting himself with revolver, which he had snatched from a guard.

The trio of Americans were offered their liberty and passage home if they signed a paper, swearing allegiance to the Queen of Spain, and promising, on oath, to do all they could against the Cuban cause in the United States. This they agreed to, and the three were released.

AMONG TARANTULAS.

Traveler on a Box Car Suffers Tortures Which Produce Brain Fever.

A despatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says:—In a Pullman car on the south-bound Missouri Pacific limited were two passengers who attracted sympathetic attention. The woman had evidently not yet reached the age of two score years. Her companion might have been either 30 or 60, if one was to judge from his face, upon which were mingled indications of youth and extreme age.

His name is James Payne, and he is a resident of Parkersburg, W. Va., where his family is well to do and highly respected.

Two months ago, at Pocatello, his pockets were picked and he determined to make his way through by the box car route. He had scarcely concealed himself before the door was closed and sealed. The car proved to have been loaded with bananas, and a few hours later he found himself in Egyptian darkness.

He had been aroused from his sleep by something having a soft, velvety touch creeping stealthily across his face, and struck a match to see what had disturbed him. To his horror he saw several large tarantulas. He fainted.

While thoughts of life and death darted through his mind a cold, hairy substance lashed itself in his face, and thinking his time had come, he fainted again. How long he lay unconscious he does not know, but when he again came to life it was broad daylight and the train was speeding like the wind.

The straggling rays enabled him to see dimly the objects about him, and the cold perspiration broke out on his forehead as he recognized his visitors of the night before, and saw that their number had been trebled. He looked about for a loose board, and found a small one, but he knew if he was attacked the tarantulas would leap at him, and that he could not ward them off.

His apprehension was increased when he saw that they had engaged in one of those fearful and deadly combats among themselves. For hours he sat there, facing these dreadful creatures. Then night came on, and again he was mercifully rendered unconscious.

When next he knew what was going on about him he was on a cot in a hospital in Portland. He had been there a month, and had gone through a well nigh fatal attack of brain fever. His companion on the journey home was his bride, who had come from the East to marry him.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

While skating on the Bloomsburg Iron Company's dam, just north of Bloomsburg George Scott, aged about 19 years, broke through the ice and was drowned.

The young man was alone when the accident happened, but his cries for help were heard by a farmer living near, though the latter could render him no assistance. The body was recovered about an hour later.

Anna, the 2-year-old child of Albert Vickers, of Parsons, was burned to death. The child was alone in the house, and had evidently been playing with the fire. When the parents returned the little one was dead and burned horribly.

John Haaney was electrocuted at the Stewart Iron Company's furnace, Sharon. He was walking along a pipe when a live wire struck him in the face, sending 1500 volts through his body. He was 24 years old and unmarried.

Edward Philips, of Olyphant, aged 12, while trying to dislodge a bullet from a flobert rifle by using another bullet as wedged, discharged both and they lodged in his head near the right eye.

Miss Nellie Turner, daughter of Samuel C. Turner, of Chester, and a public school teacher employed at Moore's was seized by an unknown man at Second and Concord Avenue while she was on her way home. The young lady called loudly for help and the rascal fled. It is thought that he intended to rob her.

Frank Vernon, of South Chester, was robbed almost at the same spot, the thieves being two colored men, who snatched a bundle he was carrying and ran. William Gilston and Fred Ott started in pursuit and caught the men and recovered the bundle. The thieves, however, managed to break the hold Gilston and Ott had on them and escaped.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Company of Caspar, Wyoming, has re-opened its refinery after a shut down of four months.

The Centennial copper mine, at Houghton, Michigan, which suspended work four years ago, will resume operations by February 1.

The employees of all the mines in the Massillon, Ohio, district, about 2,0 men have struck on account of a reduction in the price of pick mining from 61 to 51 cents per ton.

The employees of the Illinois Steel Company have been notified that their wages would be cut on February 1. There are 3,500 men employed at the South Chicago Mills.

The Youngstown, Ohio, Car Works, which have been idle for more than a year, will resume this week. The company has a large order for coke cars, and will have a run of at least two months, with other orders in prospect.

As a result of the miners' strike at Tracey City, Tenn., the mines have been shut down and the mules removed by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company to Birmingham for use there. The shutdown throws 500 men out of employment.

TRAIN ROBBERS, BEWARE!

Express Messengers and Guards Are Instructed to Shoot to Kill.

Express and railroad managers in Chicago have sent to messengers and train guards a circular letter which may cause train robbers to hesitate before they determine to hold up a train.

This letter instructs the men to shoot to kill in each case where robbery is clearly the intent of any one who interferes with the running of a train. A cash reward of $500 is offered for each robber shot but not killed and $1,000 for every one that is killed.

A general changing of "shooting irons" has been going on for some time. The most improved patterns of repeating rifles have taken the place of arms less deadly and rapid in execution. Cars are also being built with an eye to more resistance against the onslaughts of robbers. The floors and sides are reinforced with iron plates and the doors are made secure.

NEWS GLEANINGS.

Arkansas contains 6286 school teachers.

Harvard has more students this year than ever before.

Chicago is to have a hall that will seat 20,000 people.

London furnished Christmas dinner to 104,598 paupers.

In Western New York apples and potatoes have hardly paid for barreling.

Fogs, which are becoming more frequent, are rapidly adding a new complication to our climate.

A reunion of participants in the first campaign of the Republican party is to be held at Pittsburg.

The question of the excessive taxation of Ireland has aroused a good deal of excitement in that country.

Thousands of soldiers belonging to the Turkish armies have struck for the payment of their overdue wages.

During the past eleven months Clinton County, Michigan, has paid out $416.31 for bounties for sparrows destroyed.

A new and apparently inexhaustible vein of fine blue granite has been recently discovered near Fredericksburg, Va.

The total of clearings for 1896 by the banks in the New York Clearing House Association was $28,870,775,056, a decrease of $971,021,868.

During the first fifty weeks of 1896 the number of cases of rabies in dogs reported in England was 423, more than a fourth of them in London.

This season's crop of coffee in Nicaragua is estimated at eighty per cent. of a full crop. The deficiency has been caused by insufficient rains during the year.

Kentucky Republicans have abandoned their proposed contest against Colonel Smith, the Bryan elector, and Kentucky's electoral vote will remain twelve for McKinley and one for Bryan.

Nevada for many years has had but one Baptist Church. This is at Reno, and now a second has been established at Wadsworth, thirty-five miles distant, with a membership of sixteen and four awaiting baptism.

One million six hundred thousand hogs died of cholera in Iowa last year, covering large and small, and the gross loss was about $15,000,000. Farmers killed their hogs and shipped them to prevent their contracting the disease.

The X Ray in Law.

The X ray is becoming of more account than its discoverer knew. It has appeared as a witness in a suit for $20,000 damages for malpractice, and there is a picture in this city that would justify a sufferer in proceeding in a similar way. A young man was shot in the hand and a physician pretended to remove the bullet. Indeed, he produced a bullet and carried it around to prove that he had performed a successful operation. As the old wound was troublesome the sufferer went to a young Brooklyn physician, who said that he put the hand under the Crookes tube and see what was the matter. To this the older surgeon objected, declaring that the X ray was a humbug, that no reputable physicians used it, and that sort of thing; and he nearly persuaded the patient to refuse to lend his hand to the experiment. But the younger physician turned on the light and the shadowgraph was made, showing the bullet just where it had lodged, in a joint of the thumb. The older physician was a quack. A second operation was performed, and this time the bullet really was removed. The same young physician has secured other pictures disclosing outrageous malpractice on the part of "natural bone setters" and other such people, and certain men who are practicing without proper warrant will probably leave the delicate branch of surgery alone, however much they may dose their victims with patent medicines and herb teas.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Inventive Insane Patients.

Persons confined in insane asylums often display an inventive turn of mind. An English patient who believes himself shut up in the Fleet prison for the national debt, has invented a simple automatic contrivance for the head of a lawn tennis racket, to pick up the balls and abolish stooping. It acts perfectly well, and the asylum authorities have advised his friends to secure a patent for him in case he becomes cured. His other invention is a really efficacious preventive of seasickness. But not all insane inventors are so successful. One who had invented a flying machine, had a unique method of suspending it in mid-air. "Atmospheric pressure being fifteen pounds to the square inch," he said, "I have simply to exhaust all the air from above my air ship by an enormous air pump fixed over the whole deck, and the air pressure underneath will hold the ship up." He declared he once made a model which worked splendidly. He said: "It flew about in the room like a bird. Unfortunately the window happened to be open at the top, and it flew out, and so I lost it." Another madman had a plan for laying a cable around the world in two days. His idea was to send up a powerful balloon to the highest possible altitude, with a cable attached. By the revolution of the earth on its axis, the cable, he declared, would be laid completely round the earth in twenty-four hours.—Argonaut.

The Value of Good Roads

Cultivating ten acres, eight miles from the station, I buy two tons of fertilizer for $70, says a correspondent of the Leesburg (Fla.) Commercial. This quantity makes eight loads for one horse, and six hours are required for a trip. The time of myself and horse is worth sixty cents per load. I make 500 crates of vegetables, which require seventy-one trips to get them to the station, at a cost of $42.60. On hard roads I could haul my $70 worth of fertilizer in four trips of four hours each, at a cost of $1.60. I could haul my 500 crates of vegetables in thirty-five trips of four hours each, at a cost of $14. On the sand roads one horse is required seventy-one days to ship my crop, which is a longer time than the shipping season; hence I am compelled to keep two horses during the year, or hire from my neighbors at a busy time. The cost of keeping the second horse may be safely estimated at $2. So much of my time is used in my trips to town that during three months of the year I am compelled to hire an extra hand, which costs me about $45. The foregoing items will suffice to show that bad roads cost on my ten acre crop $101.80, being a tax of over $10 per acre.

Woman Shot a Wildcat.

Miss Harriet Barnard, of Pleasant Valley turnpike, Lyme, Conn., recently was awakened by the sound of a commotion in her poultry house. Miss Barnard's Plymouth Rock fowls are the pride of her heart, as well as a source of considerable income to her, and she hastily dressed and rushed out to the hen yard. She looked in through a window and saw some large animal chasing the terrified fowls. She also noticed that three or four chickens lay dead on the ground.

Hastily rolling a big stone up against the entrance to the yard, Miss Barnard returned to the house and picked up a gun which her nephew had left there. It was loaded. Going back to the hen yard she pushed the gun through the window, aimed at the intruding animal and fired both barrels.

Then ensued a snarling, spitting and jumping the like of which she had never seen or heard. When it ceased she peered cautiously in and saw the animal stretched upon the floor. She dared not touch it. But when Bob Owens, a neighbor, drove by, she called on him for assistance.

Owens went into the yard, and when he came out brought with him a 32-pound wildcat. Miss Barnard almost fainted when she found out the sort of animal she had slain. She sold the skin to a New Haven taxidermist for $10.

GRAY AND SILVER.

I had a love; dark-haired was she.
Her eyes were gray.
For sake of her across the sea
I sailed away.

Death, sickness, tempest and defeat
All passed me by;
With years came Fortune, fair and fleet,
And rich was I.

Again for me the sun looked down
Familiar skies;
I found my love, her locks had grown
Gray as her eyes.

"Alas!" she sighed, "forget me, now
No longer fair."
"I love thine heart," I whispered low,
"And not thy hair."

—C. E. D. Phelps.

TRIAL AND TRIUMPH.

"George Tudor, stand up. You are charged with neglecting to support your wife. How do you plead—guilty or not guilty?"

A young man, not more than thirty, yet old-looking in the dissipated lines and hue of his face. A good face once, with high forehead and the contour of an intellectual brain. Now the bloated cheeks and lack-luster eyes, soiled skin and carelessly-worn, shabby attire rendered the whole aspect of the man positively repulsive.

The contrast in the appearance of his wife, standing up erect and sternly determined as his accuser, was almost incredible. The bystanders involuntarily started in surprise to see such a woman announce herself as the wife of such a man. Unmistakably a lady in look, speech and manner. Tall and shapely of figure, elegantly attired in well-fitting, dark-colored garments, her white face, albeit now hard and stern, had the stamp of superior education and high breeding; and so great was the dissimilarity between this woman and her husband it was almost impossible to conceive how they could ever have lived together.

The painful story was soon told. It was the old, pitiful tale that is constantly enacted in every-day life, whose sad denouement is brought into our police courts every day. They had commenced their married life nearly ten years ago with the brightest prospects of a happy, prosperous future. They had a well-furnished home, and his ability as a salesman commanded a salary much more than required for their needs, and they looked forward to the day not far distant when he would be at the head of a lucrative business of his own. Each month a portion of his earnings were placed in the savings bank, and his wife cheerfully assisted to the utmost in her power in the care and frugality of her household arrangements, in swelling the amount of money laid by.

In an evil hour George fell in with convivial companions, who gradually drew him into the downward path of drunkenness, followed by the still more ruinous habit of gambling. In vain the wife pleaded and used all her wifely arts of attraction to keep him at home and wean him from these horrible habits; a spell of irrepressible evil seemed to enthral the whole power of his will, and he steadily sank lower and lower into the dark path of hopeless destruction. He lost his position; savings were soon swallowed; furniture was sold to buy food, and now himself a loathsome wreck of his once fair manhood, his wife was living in a small, scantily-furnished upper room, eking out a half-existence by her needle.

"Does he not give you any money for your support?" asked his Honor.

"I have not received one dollar from him in three months. He drinks and gambles every cent he earns."

"She is harsh and cold. She refuses to live with me," said the man, in a husky voice.

"While he continues in his present debased condition I would rather die than associate with him," the woman quickly interjected, with a shudder of disgust.

"Still you insist that he shall support you?" said the judge.

"While I bear his name it is my right to be supported by him. But all I ask now is that he will give me as much as will pay the rent of the room I occupy. I will struggle through to attain my own livelihood."

"But would it not be better to live together, if he promises to provide for you?"

"I lost faith in his promises years ago. God only knows what I have suffered in the meantime. And I ask you, judge, if you think a woman with any sense of refinement and self-respect could bring herself to live with a man who has sunk to the loathsome condition to which he has attained?"

Here the woman pointed a finger direct at her husband's repulsive face, and the man dropped his eyes and cowered in conscious abasement. The next moment, with a strange look of blended tenderness and scorn, she added:

"Looking at him as he is now, it brings a sense of shame to me to think that I once loved him with every pulse of my heart. Now, if he will enable me to pay the trifle of three dollars a month rent until I may be in a position to earn it myself, and keep away from me, I will not trouble him any more."

The promise being finally given, the woman, with set lips and the same white, stern face, passed out of the court room.

"George," said a loafer companion of his, as they passed out into the street, "that's pretty hard lines for a man to have to give money to a woman who treats him as scornfully as if he was dirt under her feet."

"It's my own fault. She did love me once, just as she said. And I made her home a miserable one. I wish I was dead!"

No more words can express the passionate fervor with which the wish was uttered.

"Oh, well," said the other, in a careless, sneering voice, "it's pretty certain she don't care slucks for you now, so let's go in somewhere and have a drink."

"No, she don't care for me any more," seemed to come involuntarily from the half-closed lips of George, as he turned on his heel and walked away. He rambled down by the wharf, and a score of times was tempted to jump into the river and end the aching weight at his heart that pressed him down like a lump of lead.

One astonishing thing grew out of the scorn his wife had cast at him. He would let her see that he was not the lost object of loathsome disgust she had so pitilessly set him down to be. Not another glass of liquor would he drink—never again would he gamble.

The next morning he presented himself before a man who had formerly employed him, after such a cleansing of his person and attire as had not been effected in years before.

"Mr. Truman," he said, "I want to try and be a better man. Will you give me a position? You can give me any salary you like—or none at all—till I prove that I am worthy to be trusted."

"George, I gave you up long ago, but I'll try you."

A month later the first three dollars were sent to Mrs. Tudor. And so with the second and third. He could have spared a little more, but he had a settled purpose in his mind. He was bent on saving every possible dollar till he could set himself up in business and show his wife that there was the right stuff of manhood about him.

But the messenger he employed to take the money informed him that his wife had been sick and was suffering for want of sufficient food. He straightway sent five dollars in addition, and began to double the amount of the monthly pay.

It was now late in the fall, and winter was fast approaching. He learned that his wife's employment had fallen away so that her means of subsistence became yet more circumscribed. He still further increased the amount of his remittance. With a feeling of pain that struck him like a blow, a portion of it was returned, with the information that she would not permit herself to encroach on his requirements.

George took this as another proof of how utterly she had cast him from her. It hardened his heart to bitter feeling, and he came very near seeking to drown recollection in another drunken debauch. He said to himself she was hard and cruel, and he would care nothing more about her.

But he found this was impossible. Chancing to see her one day, his heart jumped with the old quick bound and his pulse beat in a hot glow as he watched the white, beautiful face. He watched her graceful figure as far as he could distinguish it amid the throng, and still gazed after the retreating form long after it was gone. Every harsh feeling vanised from his breast, and he felt an inexpressible longing to win her back to himself.

And yet he knew it was useless. All love for him was dead in her heart. The fire was extinguished and would not be relighted.

As if to prove that this was true, the next money he sent to his wife came back, with a note stating that she had accepted the position of companion to a lady of wealth, which gave her such a home as would preclude any further need of assistance.

"She's lost all feeling; she's as hard as a stone," he said.

But he was mistaken. When some days later the messenger who had carried the remittances to his wife sought her presence with the announcement that her husband was lying seriously ill she at once said:

"I will go to him," and she did so there and then.

She found him delirious, raving of the wife he had lost. She nursed him as only a true wife can. The doctor gave but little hope of his recovery. At least, he said, he would have to suffer a long, wasting sickness before there would be any change for the better. Mrs. Tudor bowed her head and patiently fulfilled her wifely duties. Thanks to her tender care more than all other things, the crisis was passed, and he began the slow process of getting well.

By this time their means were exhausted, and the wife set herself to the task of earning bread for both, first removing to a couple of cheap rooms to get away from the very much extra cost of boarding. Friends assisted them to a few articles of furniture, and George's employer was very kind to them. He not only gave of his abundance, but busied himself to secure a finer class of needlework from his lady acquaintances than could be acquired at the stores.

In his delirious ravings Mrs. Tudor learned of the struggle her husband had made to be a better man, and the knowledge sank deep into her heart. She said nothing, but never was man more tenderly cared for. Never in their first days of happy prosperity had he seen such watchful solicitude for his welfare—such untiring efforts to secure his comfort.

She had always been a proud woman. Brought up in a home of plenty and refinement, she had never been called on to lift her hand to any menial or laborious employment and through all the latter period of their poverty had always clothed herself as became a lady. In the most pinching of her want she clung to the good attire. Now she sold it, and for the first time arrayed herself in the very humblest garments. She did it for her husband. He knew that she had done it for his sake, while she would not for her own as well as that the sun shone above his head. It was a new revelation of a true woman's heart, such as not in a lifetime of prosperity would he have ever known.

It cut him to the heart to see this grand woman in such humble garb, but it thrilled him with ecstacy to his soul. He said to himself as he sat propped up on his pillow watching the beautiful face bent over her needlework: "I never really knew her till now."

He told the truth. More than that, his wife had not really known herself, either. The touchstone of suffering had brought out the higher qualities of her womanhood like refined gold from the furnace; and it is certain that at no period of their prosperity had she felt so much of tranquil happiness as now when the battle of life for daily bread was at its hardest.

She knew that she had won back her husband to the true nobility of his manhood; that he was no longer the loathsome, degraded being her soul revolted at, but a man who would hereafter hold himself up to the full stature of manhood's requirements in manful struggle for their mutual weal.

Surely God had sent this suffering to bring them together and show to the erring husband the full measure of a good woman's faithful love. Never in his life could he forget this time of hard trial, with a delicate woman working through the long weary hours to maintain him.

Never did his heart give such a jump of delight as when he was able once more to set his own shoulder to the wheel and lift the heavy burden from his wife. And, pulling together bravely, in the unison of perfected love, they gradually drew out of the slough of their impoverished condition, slowly but surely, as must ever be where two hearts in true affection pull in mutual trust together.

Two years later, when George and his wife sat together in a nicely-furnished home, the latter attired in good garments that became her so well, and the husband had recovered all his old bright health and manly dignity of bearing, they conversed of this time of sickness and hard struggle with poverty. At length he said, clasping her hand in fervent affection:

"My darling! I pray God you may never be called on to pass through such another ordeal."

With a look of love that thrilled his soul with ecstacy his wife responded:

"I would not have missed it for the world."

BLOODTHIRSTY TURKS.

Murderous Bludgeon-Men in the Streets of Constantinople.

From "A Bystander's Notes of a Massacre," by Yvan Troshine, in Scribner's, we quote as follows:

Such men as the bludgeon-men one does not often see in the streets of Constantinople. Of the better class of Turks there were none among them. They were of a class like the wharf-rats and 'longshoremen of Western lands. They were of all shades of color, from the white-skinned Laz and Circassian to the brown and hook-nosed Kurd and the coal-black Nubian from Africa. Their faces were a study of fearful passions. There were faces seamed and scarred like the head of a fighting bulldog; faces distorted by malice and greed; faces seared, as by fire, case-hardened in ignorance of all except vice, and ferocious as an angry tiger. Some of those faces burnt their way into my memory and remained for days; a haunting revelation of brutal instincts and beastly desires which made one wonder how it was possible to have lived in safety for weeks in a city containing such men.

These men are not armed in the common sense of the word. Some of them had revolvers, and the most of them had knives. But they seldom used either; for awkward questions might be raised if the police were called to account for failing to arrest armed civilians on the streets. Carrying axe-helves, pick-axe handles, heavy clubs, like baseball bats, jagged fragments of broken scantling; carrying anything that can crush the skull of man, this horrible rabble flooded the streets of all Christian quarters of the city, like an all-desolating tidal wave, silent but irresistible. Their silence by day was almost as terrible as their howls by night. They would be seen going along the street, when they would meet an Armenian who had ventured to attempt to reach his home. Without a word they would break his skull and go on their way, entirely unmoved, and hardly having spoken a loud word. If resistance was offered they had only to say, "The Giaours resist!" and a horde of their fellows would come running from all directions to destroy one who had proved his seditious quality by daring to resist a Mussulman.

First Geography.

The first geography printed in this country was compiled by Jedediah Moss, and published in 1789, for the use of schools. The attempts at maps in this publication were extremely crude, and gave a very imperfect idea of the outlines of the countries they were supposed to represent. It is said that only twenty-five or thirty copies of this work are now in existence.—Boston Globe.

The Connecticut Humane Society has awarded a medal to Eugene Walker, of Hartford, a lad seventeen years old, who, at the risk of his own life, saved a man from drowning last September.

A NATION OF PIRATES.

THE RIFS HAVE PLUNDERED VESSELS FOR CENTURIES.

France Has Determined to Wipe Them Out, and Incidentally to Change the Map of Africa.

It is generally supposed that pirates no longer exist, except in the lurid literature sold to small boys. This is a mistake. France has just fitted out three warships for the purpose of wiping out a nation of pirates, and Spain stands ready to help France if any help be needed.

The pirates are the Rifs of Morocco. Long before the dawn of the Christian era these people were pirates, and they are just as much in the business to-day as ever. Century after century they have plundered on sea and land, and none of the great powers have been ambitious to declare war upon them and bring them to terms.

This is all the more strange for the reason that the great modern guns of the English mounted on the rock of Gibraltar could almost throw a projectile across the strait and into the country inhabited by the pirates.

Rif means "the coast" in the native language, and while the Riffians are nominally the subjects of the sultan of Morocco, he has as much control over them as he has over the Indians of Alaska. All of the resources of Moorish ferocity, cruelty, craft and power have been employed to bring the Riffians to terms, but without success. The sultan of Morocco is not a peaceful gentleman by any means, and deeds of gross inhumanity are of common occurrence with him, but he is not the equal of the Rif pirate in these matters.

The Rif country is not extensive, being but 58 miles wide and 210 miles in length, but if the sultan could control it it would yield rich returns to his tax gatherers. Moreover, it could be made of immense commercial value, as it includes all that part of Morocco fronting upon the Mediterranean sea, running from the city of Ceuta, which is directly opposite Gibraltar, to the boundary line dividing Morocco and Algeria.

A few weeks ago a swarm of Rif pirates in their peculiar little boats called feluccas sailed out to the French ship Corinte, overpowered the crew and plundered her. While they were at work the Spanish steamship Sevilla came to the rescue of the Frenchmen, but the pirates swarmed up on the decks of the Sevilla, killed five men, gathered up a lot of booty and then disappeared.

When the news of this outrageous act reached the French people they were angry, but the statesmen of France were mightily pleased. The outrage has given them an excuse for descending upon the Rif country, conquering it and adding it to their already large possessions in Algeria.

There would be no use in appealing to the sultan of Morocco for redress, for, as has been stated, he is powerless to punish the Riffians. He could be made to pay immense damages for the depredations of his nominal subjects, but France prefers to seek her own vengeance and collect her own damages. These latter will probably take the form of the whole of the Rif country, and, if this be accomplished, it will be the first step on the part of a European power to break into the territory of the sultinate of Morocco.

Morocco is classed, with other small portions of Africa, under the sinister head of "unappropriated." But if the plans of the French succeed this will have to be changed, as well as the map of Africa. If the Sultan of Morocco should show fight against the French he would be in danger of losing the whole of his kingdom, as other European nations would not be likely to interfere in his behalf while France and Russia are so closely attached.

Not the least curious thing about the Riffians is that nothing, or comparatively nothing, is known about them, although their country is nearer to Southern Europe than any other in Northern Africa. The reason of this is their barbarous cruelty and hostility to all strangers. The most venturesome tourists never travel into their territory, as such a venture would be certain death. Two or three men by disguising themselves as Moors have within the past twenty years succeeded in making some investigation of the country, but nothing of a certain and extensive character has been gleaned.

It is estimated that the population of the Rif country is about 105,000. They are not Moors, but come of Berber, or aboriginal stock. They are Mohammedans, but they would murder one of their own religious belief as soon as they would kill a Christian. They are divided into countless little tribes, and when they have nothing better to do fight among themselves. But on a threatened invasion by the regular forces of the sultan they flock together and present a united front to the enemy.

The Rifs are well armed, and know how to use the modern munitions of war with considerable skill. Within the past year they have plundered about a dozen vessels, and the crews of these have reported that the pirates had rifles of recent make. They wear body sashes holding many knives and pistols, and in boarding vessels always use short swords, or daggers, in preference to firearms.

The last venturesome explorer to succeed in getting a partial glimpse of the Rif country was an Englishman named Harris. Disguised as a Moorish trader, with his legs and arms stained a deep brown, he managed to avoid detection for some months. He spoke Arabic fairly well, but deemed it wiser to pose as a deaf mute. He was accompanied by an Arab boy, who did all of the talking, and who proved a valuable assistant. This trip was made in 1888.

This explorer found that the Lesser Atlas mountains, which run along the Rif country parallel with the coast, were splendidly fortified with cannon. Every Rif native is something of a blacksmith and armorer, understanding how to mould bullets, make powder and to repair arms. They buy their guns by making secret journeys to Algerian and Spanish ports, and it is believed that they exchange their plunder with certain traders for whatever they need. Moorish customs officers have endeavored to break up the traffic and thereby cripple the Riffians, but the latter worsted them so badly that of latter years they have done as they pleased.

It remains to be seen what the French will do with them. A French cruiser has been ordered from Toulon to the Rif coast, and Admiral Gervais, commander of the French Mediterranean squadron, has, under orders from Paris, sent the cruiser Tronde and the dispatch boat D'Iberville to the scene of what promises to be a bloody conflict.

WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

She Is the Idol of Her Nation and Hath a Mind of Her Own.

When Queen Victoria inherited the British throne she was scarcely more popular than is the young Queen of Holland at the present moment. The Dutch simply adore their young sovereign, and take the most intense interest in her coming of age (which will take place next August), and in her possible marriage. Queen Wilhelmina is credited by her people with much force of character. It is thought that she will attempt to rule as well as reign, and her choice of a husband is therefore a matter of utmost importance to the Dutch. The Wochen Zeitung, Amsterdam, says on this subject:

"The many rumors of the Queen's approaching marriage are premature. More than once she has declared that she would prefer to remain single as long as possible. At any rate, it is certain that the Queen will choose for herself. She will not be railroaded into marriage. Only recently she said: 'I love my loyal subjects, and hope to please them in every way. But if they believe that they have a voice in the choice of my husband, they are decidedly mistaken. If extreme measures should be resorted to against me, I shall be more energetic than ever. I will not be married against my will, and I will not be married at all if I am not allowed to have a voice in the matter.'"

Although there are many points of similarity between the position of the Queen of England and that of the Queen of Holland, there has sprung up between the two countries an estrangement since Wilhelmina inherited the throne of Holland. For some unaccountable reason the young Queen has a violent aversion to everything English. The British press returns this dislike with interest. "Her figure is ungainly, her lips are bloodless," etc., are things we read of her in Life and other English society papers. These descriptions are reported to her and do not assist her in overcoming her dislike of Englishmen. The Vaderland relates the following incident:

"During a recent tour abroad the Queen expressed a wish to the Dutch ambassador accredited to a foreign court to meet his daughters. 'I do so wish to meet some Dutch girls,' she said. 'I am just dying for some one to speak to me in my own language. Do send your daughters to me.' 'But my daughters do not speak Hollandish,' replied the unfortunate nobleman. 'My girls were not born in Holland, they speak only English.' 'Then, for heaven's sake, do not send them to me,' replied Wilhelmina, wrathfully. 'I will have nothing to do with Dutch girls who do not understand their own language.'"—Literary Digest.

Efficacy of a Countersign.

While Colonel Gillam, with the Middle Tennessee Regiment, was occupying Nashville during the late war, he stationed sentries and patrols in all the principal streets of the city.

One day an Irishman who had not been long enlisted was put on duty at a prominent crossing, and he kept a sharp and faithful watch. Presently a citizen came along.

"Halt! Who goes there?"

"A citizen," was the response.

"Advance and give the countersign."

"I have not the countersign," replied the indignant citizen, "and the demand for it at this time and place is unusual."

"Well, begorrah! ye don't pass this way until ye say Bunker Hill."

The citizen, appreciating the situation, smiled and advanced to the sentry, and cautiously whispered the magic words.

"Right! Pass on!" and the wide-awake sentinel resumed his beat.—Harper's Round Table.

British Postal Savings.

One of the greatest bankers in the world is the British Government. As a bank it holds nearly $500,000,000 in post office deposits payable practically on call, and pays interest at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum to its depositors. Last year the deposits increased $50,000,000.—San Francisco News-Letter.

Some of the large life insurance companies are considering the advisability of establishing a colossal sanitarium for the care of consumptives who develop the disease after insuring.

Motor and Misery.

Compressed air as a motive power for street railways will in time supersede electric wires and the trolley. Necessity and invention make rapid changes, but some old, sure, unfailing methods will hold good for all time. The nerves are the electric wires of the human system, and often "jangle out of tune," as when neuralgia slips the trolley of the system and it grinds and groans with pain. The old motor for the cure of pain, St. Jacobs Oil, will always act as electric influence on the pain stricken nerves, and will send a current of cure through the disordered wires, and bring about a perfect restoration. Nothing new can improve upon what is known to be the best and surest in the treatment of painful diseases.

The violence done us by others is often less painful than that which we do to ourselves.

Spring Planting.

It is none too early to be planning for next spring's vegetable garden and flower beds. The first thing to do is to get a reliable catalogue of seeds and plants. Vick's Floral Guide, published at Rochester, N. Y., so well known for nearly fifty years, is the one to send for. The cost for catalogue and a package of seeds is only 15 cents. See advertisement, which has many attractive offers.

No soul is desolate as long as there is a human being for whom it can feel trust and reverence.

Experiments are expensive. It is no experiment to take the medicine which thousands endorse as the best; which cures when others fail, namely

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

Jules Simon's Modesty.

By his power of intellect and nobility of soul the late Jules Simon, the French statesman and philanthropist, raised himself to a high station, yet he remained to the close of his life a simple, modest man. This is what his friend, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, writes of him in the Review of Reviews:

Jules Simon was as modest as he was able. He had often expressed a wish that there might not be too much laudation around his tomb. He had often mentioned a desire to be told when death was approaching. A friend fulfilled this sad duty. The philosopher showed no signs of emotion or fright on hearing the terrible news.

As he could speak no longer, he motioned for a pencil and a sheet of paper, and with a steady hand wrote his own epitaph:

JULES SIMON. 1814-1896.
Dieu, Patrie, Liberte.

His name, the year of his birth and the year of his death and the beautiful motto that had commanded and ruled his whole life: God, Country, Liberty!

WOMAN'S STRUGGLE.

All women work.
Some in the homes.
Some in church, and some in the whirl of society.
Many in the stores and shops, and tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill earning their daily food.
All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbances; there is

serious derangement in the womb. Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" is the unfailing cure for this trouble. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will no more crush you.
Backache, dizziness, fainting, "bearing-down," disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled, and you will again be free.

Experience

has proven conclusively that better **grapes** and **peaches,** and more of them, are produced when Potash is liberally applied. To insure a full crop of choicest quality use a fertilizer containing not less than **10%**

Actual Potash.

Orchards and vineyards treated with Potash are comparatively free from insects and plant disease.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 21

DEM. CO. COMMITTEE FOR 1897.

Hugh S. Taylor, Chairman. Boyd A. Musser. Secretary.
William J. Kepler, Assistant Secretary.

Precinct.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Bellefonte, n. w.	Jno. Trafford,	Bellefonte.
" s. w.	Ed. Brown, Jr.,	"
" w. w.	Geo R. Meek,	"
Centre Hall Boro,	J. Witmer Wolf,	Centre Hall.
Howard "	Abe Weber,	Howard.
Milesburg "	Jas. B. Noll,	Milesburg.
Millheim "	Sam'l Weiser, Jr.,	Millheim
Unionville "	L. P. Brisbin,	Fleming
Philipsburg 1st w.	J. W. Lukens,	Philipsburg.
" 2nd w.	Harry Denning,	"
" 3rd w.	Albert Howe	"
State College Boro,	J. N. Krumrine,	State College.
S. Philipsburg "	Henry Wilcox,	Philipsburg.
Benner twp. n. p.	L. C. Rerick,	Bellefonte.
" " s. p.	John Isler,	"
Boggs " n. p.	Henry Heaton,	Milesburg.
" " e. p.	Jos. L. Neff,	Roland.
" " w. p.	D. F. Poorman,	Milesburg.
Burnside "	Wm. Hipple,	Pine Glenn.
College "	Jno. A. Rupp,	Oak Hall.
Curtin "	N. J. McCloskey,	Romola.
Ferguson " e. p.	W. H. Fry.	Pine Grove Mills.
" " w. p.	Sam Harpster, Jr.	Gatesburg.
Gregg " n. p.	Geo. Weaver.	Penn Cave.
" " e. p.	Jas. C. Condo,	Penn Hall
" " w. p.	Jno Smith,	Spring Mills.
Haines " w. p.	W. T. Winklebeck,	Coburn.
" " e. p.	R. E. Stover.	Woodward.
Half Moon twp	Emory McAfee,	Stormstown.
Harris "	Jas. A. Swabb,	Linden Hall
Howard "	Robert Confer,	Howard.
Huston "	Henry Hale,	Julian
Liberty "	James I DeLong,	Blanchard.
Marion, "	Wm. P. Orr.	Walker.
Miles " e. p.	Dan'l W. Harter,	Wolfs Store.
" " w. p.	Edward Miller,	Centre Mills.
" " m. p.	C. J. Crouse,	Rebersburg.
Patton "	D. L. Meek,	Waddle.
Penn "	A. P. Zerby	Sober.
Potter " s. p.	J. F. Smith,	Colyer.
" " n, p.	Geo. H. Emerick,	Centre Hall.
Rush " n. p.	Wm. Frank,	Philipsburg.
" " s. p	Sam'l Wayne,	Osceola Mills
Snow Shoe " e. p.	Lawrence Redding,	Snow Shoe.
" " w. p.	J. K. Johnston,	Moshannon.
Spring " n p.	L. H. Wian,	Bellefonte.
" " s. p.	W. H. Noll, Jr.,	Pleasant Gap.
" " w. p	P. F. Garbrick.	Bellefonte.
Taylor "	Vinton Beckwith,	Hannah.
Union "	Chas. G. Hall,	Fleming
Walker "	J. B. Garner,	Hublersburg.
Worth "	A. J. Johnston,	Port Matilda.

CALL.

The Democrats of Centre county will hold their caucuses for the nomination of candidates for borough, ward township and precinct officers on the 23rd day of January, 1897. The committeemen of the several precincts and wards will take notice hereof and fix the time for the holding of these caucuses. Instructions and blanks will be sent in due time to each committeeman.

HUGH S. TAYLOR, Chairman.
BOYD A. MUSSER, Sec'y.

WHEN this contest is over somebody is going to be sheriff. Key: see third letter of the alphabet.

Chairman Hugh Taylor is anxious for clean Democratic work at the approaching February election. So say all true Democrats.

Pennsvalley, and Aaronsburg in particular, and Milton ditto, may feel proud that the composer of the McKinley Inauguration March—Joel Ettinger—can be claimed as one of their own.

The liveliest hustle for post-master is down at Spring Mills among its famous ten. Just a gun-shot from there, at Penn Hall, all is calm and serene, no one wishing to have a change from its present good hands.

Forty-seven per cent. of the persons engaged in gainful occupations in the United States are farmers. But the Committee on Ways and Means in giving its tariff hearings had not one day to spare for this greatest of our industrial interests.

THE pure food law has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Hemphill, of West Chester. Six grocers were recently found guilty there under the act and applied for a new trial. It was in passing on this application that Judge Hemphill gave his decision upon the unconstitutionality of the law.

AN important battle has been won by the Cubans against the Spaniards in which the latter are reported to have lost 300 men. The insurgent generals Gomez and Garcia intend to concentrate their armies and give Gen. Weyler battle and attack Havanna. Should such a move prove a success it would make the independence of Cuba a certainty.

ANY act that is honorable and proper, as a rule, needs not be done in secret. Secrecy in what relates to your fellow men is the resort of the selfish and designing and has personal benefits at the bottom, such as are not desired to be known by a community. The Right always triumphs and is never under the necessity of shunning the light of day. Bad men resort to the former, honorable men to the latter. This is a golden truth.

THE 76 members of the legislature who voted for Wanamaker for Senator in the Republican caucus, have formed an organization under the name of "The Seventy Six." The object is to keep up the fight against Quay and his bosship methods. They will endeavor to block Quay in his schemes to control legislation, and to break his power. The business men's clubs in the state will give aid to "The Seventy Six," in the fight against Quay.

IN "The Year Book for Jews," published in London, Mr. Joseph Jacobs has compiled statistics that indicate the existence of about eleven million Jews in the world to-day. More than half of these Jews are subjects of the Autocrat of all the Russias. A great increase of the race has been witnessed all over the world, however, and probably most of all in America within recent years. Whatever his varid social status may be, the Wandering Jew has certainly flourished in the matter of the increase of his progeny.

A BIG fight is on between the coffee and the sugar monopolies. The coffee Arbuckles are fighting the sugar Havemeyers. The Arbuckle people are going into sugar refining, and the Havemeyers will do a heap of coffee roasting. A cut in prices will be the result of the fight, and a cut of six cents per pound in coffee is said to have already been made. If coffee can stand a cut of six cents per pound, it would prove that the lovers of the beverage have been scandalously robbed. Let the fight go on—the consumers of coffee and sugar can look on with a justifiable grin.

ONE of the highest prices paid for a patent was consummated a few days ago in the sale of the patent rights of the Bramble rotary engine to the Allen syndicate, of London. The inventor, a resident of Sleepy Eye, Minn., has received in payment for his device letters of credit on the Bank of England for $6,700,000. The individual amounts were as follows: For the English patent, $1,600,000; for France and Germany, $2,000,000; for the United States $3,100,000.

THE farmers of the United States may have a continuation of fair prices for wheat this year yet, on account of the coming crop in Australia being short, according to estimates reported to the State Department by Consul Bell, at Sydney, that it will reduce that country from her position as sixth wheat-exporting country of the globe to about the eleventh. Instead of being an exporter of about 12,000,000 bushels per year Australasia will have to import not far from 5,000,000 bushels to supply the deficiency for short crops.

This misfortune to Australasia will be of considerable benefit to America, for not only will the United States supply the chief part of the deficiency, but she will also make good a large part of the world's deficiency caused by the loss of Australasia's, making a difference of 17,000,000.

With a failure in India and a short crop throughout Europe there will be no trifling advantage to United States wheat-growers.

THE plague in Bombay, India, is filling the civilized world with horror. It is estimated that over 500,000 persons, comprising more than half the population of the city, have fled to the country to escape the plague. The streets are practically deserted, shops and bazars are closed and business is practically at a standstill. The doctors are beginning to fear treating plague patients lest they contract the disease, and many of the native doctors have fled. About 800,000 persons are encamped at Andheri, but they will not be able to remain there long owing to the scarcity of water and the unsanitary conditions prevailing.

The cemeteries of the city are filled with the dead and it is becoming very difficult to bury the corpses, owing to the refusal of even friends and relatives to handle them, dreading contagion.

Up to a week ago the official statistics showed that there were 3,394 cases of the plague and 2,356 deaths from the disease.

It was reported a case of the plague had made its appearance in New York.

NO TREATING.

A member of the House from Pittsburg has prepared a bill against the "treating habit," which he will present at Harrisburg. The title of this proposed law is: "An act to prohibit any person or persons from paying for or promising to pay for, any spiritous, vinous, malt or brewed liquor, or any admixture thereof that was, or is to be supplied, furnishing or delivering to or for the use of any person or persons, and it applies to barkeepers furnishing such drinks as well as consumers buying.

This will affect candidates: Those who abhor treating to make votes will look upon such a law as a relief and a good thing for his pocket book. The other fellow who has no merits to run on and has to resort to treating to make votes, will think such a law is wrong.

Compliments.

The Centre Hall Reporter, one of our most valued exchanges, has entered upon its seventieth volume. Its editor, Brother Kurtz, can well pride himself upon the good accomplished by his noble and fearless efforts for the right. The Reporter is a model newspaper, ably edited and always brim full of interesting facts. Long may it live in its aggressiveness and continue in its prosperity.—Miiddleburg Item.

The Centre Reporter, published by Fred Kurtz, at Centre Hall, Pa., starts on its seventieth year with its last issue. The Reporter is a clean, well edited Democratic paper, and it is to be hoped its influence for good may be as great the next seventy years as in the past.—Clearfield Republican.

COBURN.

A Breezy Letter from this Important Business Place.

Some of our people will go a-courting to Bellefonte next week.

The newly elected sheriff, Cronister, had legal business in our section one day last week.

Mrs. Hannah Read, of Hartleton, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. M. Evart.

C. P. Long, the merchant prince, of Spring Mills, had business in our town Tuesday evening.

Some of our people are taking advantage of the sleighing; now for oyster suppers and bloomsock.

Mr. Zubler, of near Centreville, Snyder county, is visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. C. A. Kerstetter.

We have a genuine Romeo and Juliet affair in our town. "O Romeo? Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?

A. E. Bartges and new wife were visiting at the home of the gentleman's brother, Frank Bartges, on Sunday.

Postmaster Andrew Harter, Samuel Ard and J. F. Garthoff, Esq., had legal business at Bellefonte Wednesday.

After April 1st A. M. Harter, one of our lumber kings, will be a citizen of this place; he having rented the house of Annie M. Meyer.

Luther Guisewite has been in the anthracite coal regions for about a week, looking up his business interests in that busy section of the state.

W. W. Rishell and wife, who are at present sojourning at Spring Mills, made a pop visit to this place Tuesday; while here they enjoyed the hospitality of G. R. Stover and family.

The other day a fellow living not many miles from a neighboring town came to this place to purchase some coal from one of our obliging coal dealers, and while the dealer was getting ready to weigh the same, this chap unhitched his horse so that the coal dealer could weigh the coal. How is this for nineteenth century enlightenment?

The new shingle mill to be operated at this place by A. T. Harter, of Millheim, M. M. Harbach of this place, will soon be in operation. They have leased the old saw mill belonging to the Benjamin Kerstetter estate, and will begin operations there.

John Neyquist, the Frogtown blacksmith and machinist has secured a patent on an artificial limb, of his own make, which no doubt will be a source of pecuniary benefit to its inventor. Persons needing such appendages should give Mr. N. a call.

Township chairman A. P. Zerby gives notice that on Saturday, 23rd inst. at one o'clock, the Democratic caucus will be held in the public school building, for placing in nomination persons to fill the various township offices; there should be a good attendance.

A young lady living not many miles from this place, found herself in a very embarrassing position the other day, by being a little too hasty in her conclusions. Her father was trying to put together a large sled alone, and when she came upon the scene was lying under the sled making calculations, and entirely motionless, and apparently unconscious of her near approach; she concluded that a terrible accident had befallen him, and that he was dead, she rushed to the house and apprised her mother of the sad fact, and then hurriedly ran to tell the neighbors, and ask their assistance. Three of them came at the top of their speed to the place where this devoted daughter had directed them, only to find him busily engaged in his work, and wondering what all this tumult was about. It is needless to say that the daughter made the necessary explanation, and everything is now serene—Nit.

POTTERS MILLS.

John Strong Has Announced Himself a Candidate for Justice of the Peace.

Sunday was the first snow blizzard we have had this season.

Miss Mary Evans, of Williamsport, is spending a few days with her parents.

Miss Sadie Condo, of this place, has left for Beaver Dam, where she expects to spend the winter.

Mr. Kesler took his wife and two children to Coburn yesterday, where they expect to take the train for her home.

F. F. Palmer, of this place expects to return to Houserville to help his brother R. C. Palmer move to Oak Hall, to prepare to start up the factory.

There was a certain person left this place on a bicycle on Saturday evening to go to see his girl and the snow storm interfered with his getting home.

Wm. Stiver of near this place, killed the largest beef of the season, it weighed dressed within a few pounds of 1000 and was not three years old yet. Wm. knows how to raise cattle as well as other stock.

J. R. Strong, a prominent citizen of this place, has announced his name as a candidate for Justice of the Peace. Mr. Strong is capable of filling the office, and is quite popular among our people, who without a doubt will turn out and nominate him.

——You certainly need a new equipment of underwear or a good dress suit. Call at Lewins, Bellefonte, and you will appreciate what he has in that line.

CALIFORNIA.

Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

At 8.13 a. m. Wednesday, January 27, a special train of Pullman composite, dining, sleeping, compartment, and observation cars will leave the handsome Jersey City Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, bound for San Diego California, and conveying the first of the Pennsylvrnia Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours to the Pacific Coast.

This train will be the finest that ever crossed the continent, and the tour it carries one of the most elaborate and complete ever conceived for trans-continental and pleasure travel. In charge of an affable and experienced tourist agent, assisted by a highly accomplished chaperon, this parfy, without fear of missing train connections, and without any of those petty annoyances incident to individual traveling, crosses the American continent with as much comfort and ease as it would spend a week at the Waldorf, stopping too, at St. Louis, Kansas City, Las Vegas Hot Springs, and Santa Fe, and visiting their principal points of interest. A bath room, barber shop, and an upright piano will be found on the train, and every other convenience and luxury of a first-class hostelry.

The great object of this tour is to escape the insalubrious climate of the East and to sojourn for a time amid the transcendent beauties of California, breathe its invigorating air and bask beneath its matchless sky. A grander attraction could not be offered nor a more perfect method of reaching it.

Five weeks will be allowed in this "Paradise of the Pacific," during which tourists will visit Los Angeles, Pasadena, "Ye Alpine Tavern," Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Mt. Hamilton, and the garden spot of the earth, Del Monte.

Returning, tourists will stop at Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver, and Chicago. Two days will be spent visiting the famous and sublime freaks of nature in the Manitou region.

Tickets for this tour, including railroad transportation, Pullman accommodations (one double berth,) meals en route, carriage drives, and hotel accommodations going and returning, and transportation in California, will be sold at rate of $310.00 from all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg.

Apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphi.

Where it is Coldest.

The coldest region on earth is the country around Werchojansk, in Siberia, says Prometheus, where the thermometer sometimes falls below 68 degress Centigrade below zero (90 degrees Fahrenheit below zero). The average temperature of January is 49 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. Notwithstanding this rough climate, more than 10,000 people inhabit that region. As the air is generally calm and dry in winter the cold is not felt very much. The variations of the temperature within 24 hours are very great in summer; in May, for instance, the thermometer will sometimes rise to 85 degrees Fahrenheit during the day and fall to freezing point at night.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	90
Rye	30
Corn	28
Oats	18
Barley	30
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	16
Sides	6

Not How High

But how low can we make the price, is the question we ask ourselves when marking our goods for sale. That's what makes ours an ever-expanding business, it's a potent advertiser; it tells the story through the purse in many homes, only to be re-told to others by appreciative money savers. Our Winter Stock of Dress Goods, Clothing and Underwear have been marked way down. You may need some. Boots and Shoes in profusion. A pair of good warm Gloves or Mittens will keep out the cold. We have just the thing. Come in and see them. We can save you big money on every purchase.

KREAMER & SON.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Public Ledger.

PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE W. CHILDS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, FROM 1864 to 1894.

GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Special Offer to Ledger Readers.

The PUBLIC LEDGER has had prepared a large Post Office, County, Township, and Railway Map of Pennsylvania complete to date. This map is given free to subscribers for two months subscription to the Daily Edition or one year to the Saturday (weekly) Edition of the LEDGER.

The map, which has on its reverse side a *complete map of the United States*, has been adopted by numerous school districts in the State, and is the *best* and *latest map issued*. It is worth much more than the price of subscription but is given away freely to subscribers to introduce the paper to their notice in the firm belief that those who become acquainted with the merits of the New LEDGER will not be willing to give it up.

The LEDGER is first of all a newspaper giving all the news of the day, classified and in complete form. In the PUBLIC LEDGER every statement is verified, its news is therefore thoroughly reliable.

Outside of its news department (which includes special correspondence from all the important cities and towns in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware,) the LEDGER is an illustrated family newspaper of exceptional interest and value, giving special attention to domestic affairs, religious news and comment, social events, games, sports, the fashions of the day, literary, art, farm and garden, scientific and labor notes, building society news, etc.

To its special New York and Washington correspondence, long since rendered famous, it now adds letters from the chief Capitols of Europe.

Its financial news and market reports are complete and reliable.

The Saturday issue is a great compendium of every phase of social life, containing reading matter to suit every taste, compiled especially for the Saturday Edition of the LEDGER. Its treatise of the International Sunday School lesson is alone worth the price of subscription.

Its classified advertisements are as interesting as news and as widely read. The public has for years made the PUBLIC LEDGER its chief vehicle for the announcements of births, marriages, and deaths.

Agents wanted; liberal commission paid. Address Circulation Department the LEDGER for terms.

WRITE FOR RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

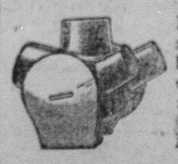
The DAILY LEDGER (Sunday excepted,) by mail, to any address in the United States or Canada, 50 cents per month; $6.00 per year.

Saturday's LEDGER (weekly,) a great home journal, which should be in every country home, $1.00 per year.

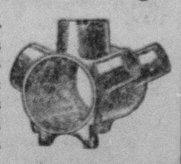
MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO

GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Drop-Forged Durability



Drilling out with mathematical accuracy drop-forgings of the finest steel is but one of the ways of securing Columbia lightness and strength. There are cheaper ways of making bicycles than the way Columbias are made. But the result is not Columbia quality.



Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Columbias, you know, in quality and construction are in class by themselves $100 TO ALL ALIKE.

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia Agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.31 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6 00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and pas-enger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10 38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6 20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a. m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 10 20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 3 55 a. m; Washington 10 16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Rois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.21 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations. 9 45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 00 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2 00 p. m ,Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passengercoach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A. M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 25	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 15	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	9 01	4 39
1 58	6 29	Vicksburg	8 56	4 35
2 07	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 47	4 27
2 18	6 53	Millmont	8 33	4 15
2 25	7 02	Glen Iron	8 25	4 07
2 53	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 54	3 41
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.47 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a. m 10 05 a m. 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.01 a. m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.03 a. m. and 5.07 p. m.

S. M PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.		Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv.	Ar.	p m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†2 45	..BELLEFONTE.		10 01	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....		9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....		9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...		9 38	5 46	9 45
7 49	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....		9 36	5 44	9 43
7 55	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSBG..		9 32	5 40	9 39
7 58	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...		9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	..... Nittany.....		9 25	5 35	9 33
8 01	8 09	4 22	.....Huston		9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....		9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...		9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Krider's S'n g..		9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...		9 08	5 18	9 15
8 20	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs.		9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....		8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL..		†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20	.....	...Jersey Shore...		4 30		7 55
†0 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T	Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T	Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10	.....	PHILA.....		†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30	.....	...Atlantic City...		7 00		5 30
6 00	.....	.....	...NEW YORK...		†4 30		
			(Via Tamaqua.)				
7 25	†9 30	.....	...NEW YORK...				†7 30
			(Via Phila.)				
p. m	a. m	Arr		Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11 30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.		WESTWARD 3½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM	Ar,	Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....		6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Colevile		6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	..... Morris.....		6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 28	.....Whitmer.....		6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....		5 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....		6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brisly.....		7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....		7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....		7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....		7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....		7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Ina.....		7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....		7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Station agent Musser, of Spring Mills, was in town Monday evening.

——James Reish the landlord of the Potters Mills hotel, was in town Tuesday.

——J. S. Showers, of Youngsdale, was a pleasant caller, and put his label out to '98.

——S. H. Knepley has been confined to his house the last week or so with heart trouble.

——Mrs. Flora O. Bairfoot came home last Saturday after a visit of several weeks with relatives in Philadelphia.

——Mrs. Isaac Smith, who has been visiting at the home of her son Witmer at Madisonburg, the last three weeks, came home Tuesday.

——Orris McCormick, of Rising Springs, was in town 'tother day, seeing old friends and informs us sucker fishing is good down there.

——Miss Elsie Barr, of Tyrone, was a guest at the Heckman-Boal wedding last Thursday evening. She will visit relatives here and at Potters Mills.

——Mrs. Jared B. Kreamer and daughter Miss Mame, left last Thursday on a weeks' visit to friends in Lock Haven and Williamsport.

——Miss Tace Kreamer has gone to Lock Haven on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Samuel Heckman. She expects to remain away several months.

——Julian Fleming, who is traveling through the western part of the state as general agent for an implement house, is back again on a visit.

——Rev. James W. Boal, of Port Carbon, Pa., officiated at the Heckman-Boal wedding last Thursday evening. He left again the next morning, his pastoral duties not allowing him to remain here any length of time.

——John Swarm, our wagon maker, has concluded to leave Centre Hall in the spring. He was away a few days ago looking up a place to locate, and it is likely he will go to Boyertown, a place about thirty miles out of Philadelphia.

——Tax collector Frank Arney's term expires this spring and he does not desire a reelection. There are two candidates in the field after his job, W. A. Sandoe and W. H. Runkle, Jr., and both are working hard to secure the endorsement of the Democratic caucus.

——Daniel Daup, east of Centre Hill, was in to see the REPORTER sale register a few days ago. He will sell farm stock, implements, etc., on March 20. He recently purchased a farm and will remove from the Dauberman in the in the spring. West Whiteman, of our town, will move on to the farm to be vacated by Mr. Daup.

A Prisoner to Get Short Rations.

In sentencing Paul Tonetska to four months' imprisonment in the county jail, Judge Ikeler, of Danville, delivered a remarkable judicial utterance in order to impose the strictest penalty upon the prisoner. The Judge instructed Sheriff Breckbill to make Tonetska's imprisonment "as hard as possible, and to allow him to receive only enough food to sustain life" as long as he remained in jail.

The Judge also stated from the bench that he was sorry that it was impossible to sentence Tonetska to the penitentiary, owing to its crowded condition.

Mifflin Co. Deaths.

In Lewistown, Mrs. Lizzie Glazier, aged 31 years.

In Granville, Owen Owens, aged 91 years, 9 months.

In Pittsburg, Jos. D. Simpson, formerly of Lewistown, aged 81 years.

In Menno, wife of Daniel Yoder, age 23 years, 5 months.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, Jan. 24, at Centre Hall, at 7 p. m. ; at Spring Mills at 10 a. m. ; at Tusseyville 2 p. m.

—When you can buy good qualities at the same prices others ask for shoddy clothing, you will be quick to take advantage of the opportunity. Lewins, Bellefonte, can prove this to you.

Weekly Weather Report.

Temperature :	Highest.	Lowest.	
Jan.	14	26	18 cloudy.
"	15	31	24 cloudy.
"	16	34	26 cloudy.
"	17	36	29 cloudy.
"	18	41	23 cloudy.
"	19	24	14 clear.
"	20	20	9 cloudy.

On 17, forenoon, 3 inches of sleet.

On 17 at night, high winds ; 18 and 19 storm.

On 20, afternoon, 2 inches of snow.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of Pine Stump school, Potter township, for fourth month, ending Jan. 18, 1897: Number of male scholars, 9; female 8; total 17; per cent. of attendance during month, male 99, female 98; total 99; average per cent. of attendance during term till date, male 98; female 97; total 98. The following scholars were present every day during the month: George Glace, Chas. Yearick, Willard Garver, Harry Potter, Clyde Yearick, Corman Yearick, Wm. Reish, Lulu B. Glace, Blanche G. Heckman, Bessie Glace, Mary Delinda Potter, Bertha M. Garver, Alice Glace, Cora Parker; Daniel Gross and Earl Lutz missed 1 day, and Alice Fye 4 days; number of visitors 6.

THOS. L. MOORE, Teacher.

Two Weeks in Florida.

To see Florida is a pleasure; to visit it is a privilege; but to spend a fortnight within its borders is an epoch. There is a great satisfaction in witnessing the ripening of tropical fruits in their own native land, and a peculiar joy in wrestling with old ocean's waves when lakes and rivers at home are all icebound. One appreciates the wonders of modern invention and railroad development upon leaving the neighborhood of good skating one day and finding himself in the vicinity of good bathing the next. Yet this can be done, and the man who prefers hunting or fishing will take his accoutrements along with him, for Florida extends a cordial invitation to all sportsmen.

Whoever would exchange for two weeks the uncertain climate of the North for the delightful and Spring-like sunshine of Florida should take the personally-conducted Jacksonville tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad which leaves New York by special train January 26. Excursion tickets for this tour, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth,) and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates; New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, $48.00, Canandaigua, $52.85; Erie, $54.85; Wilkesbarre, $50.35; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents, tourist agent at 1196 Broadway, New York, or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

—The largest stock, the lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed is what gives the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, its big trade. Once a customer always a patron of that store.

The Labor of getting 1095 Meals

confronts some one in every home each year. Whoever the work devolves upon should know about

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

It's a labor-saver—a woman-saver. Without the long and wearying peeling, chopping, boiling, seeding and mixing, a woman can quickly make mince pie, fruit pudding, or fruit cake that will be the delight of her household. Since None Such is sold everywhere there is no more need of making your own mince meat than of making your own yeast.

Try one package—10 cents. Take no substitutes.

Send your address, naming this paper, & we will send you free a book, "Mrs. Peg-kins' Thanksgiving," by one of the most popular humorous writers of the day.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 10—Cyrus Durst, 1¼ mile south of Linden Hall, 6 horses, milk cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, shoats, wagons, reaper, binder, farm implements of all kinds and household goods.

MARCH 11—Joseph K. Confer, 2 miles west of Centre Hall, 2 horses, 5 milch cows, young cattle shoats, wagons, reaper and mower, and all kinds of farm implements.

MARCH 16—At residence of Wm. Curry, 1¾ mile west of Centre Hill, horses, cows, heifers, young cattle, hogs, wagons, mower, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 17—Daniel Krader, near Spring Mills; 8 head of horses, 10 cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 18—Samuel Durst, west of Old Fort, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, farm implements of all kinds, etc.

MARCH 19—At the residence of Henry Moyer, in Potter township, 1 mile east of Tusseyville; horses, cattle, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 20—Daniel Daup, 1 mile east of Centre Hill, 3 horses, 6 milch cows, sheep, hogs, wagons, farm implements, horse gears, etc.

MARCH 23—At the residence of Ira Grossman, 1 mile west of Tusseyville; horses, cows, young cattle, farm implements of all kinds, and all the household goods.

MARCH 25—Henry Emerick, at Farmers Mills, horses, cows, hogs, rearer, mower, wagons, farm implements of all kinds, etc. James N. Leitzell auctioneer.

MARCH 26—At the late residence of Andrew Gregg, west of Centre Hall, horses, cows, hogs, reaper, mower, farm implements, horse gears, household goods, etc.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Crawford, deceased late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. PEALER, Adm'r.
jan21-6t Spring Mills.

LOST.—STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES of the undersigned about the first of last October, a two-year-old bull, roan in color, with nog ring in left ear, and four white feet. Any information regarding the whereabouts of the above will be thankfully received.

J. E. KLINE,
jan14-4t Colyer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
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7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest. State College, Centre Co., Pa

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre County, Pa

Centre Hall, Pa., January 11, 1897.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter the thirty-ninth annual statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 25 561 87
Cash premiums		1 274 41
Money borrowed		900 00
Cash in treasury		317 97

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 136 62	
Salary of secretary	125 00	
Salary of treasurer	25 00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	62 91	
Election board	3 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
Rebuilding Nerhood house	557 00	
J. I. Thompson on barn and contents	837 00	
Mrs. Noah Weaver damage on house	16 64	
Jacob Bottorf, loss on personal property	28 50	
Amos E. Clemson damage to house	47 43	
Jack's heirs, loss on house	865 00—	2 709 71
Total assets and funds of the Company less expenses		25 344 45
To which add notes less the cancellations on same of 1892-3-4-5		110 582 86
Making the total available assets this day		135 927 40
Insurances taken the past year	270 321 67	
To which add risks less the cancelations on same of 189-3-4-5	1 139 765 68	
Making risks in force this day of		1 410 088 35

LIABILITIES.

Samuel Garner note	78 39	
Interest on same	20 76	
Borrowed money	1 000 00	
Interest on same	48 89	
Hazel & Gramley	97 00	
Interest on same	5 82	
G. W. Nerhood note	42 93	
Interest on same	2 57	
J. I. Thompson note	93 00	
Interest on same	2 32	
Jack's heirs note	135 00	
Interest on same	1 07	
Mrs. Maize, damage to house	5 00	
R. H. Boal's rebate, error in application	5 00	
J. B. Crawford	190 04	
Interest on same	21 85	
Total amount of liabilities		1 749 64
Amount outstanding		251 29

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Col. W. Fred Reynolds, Jacob Bottorf, J. G. Bailey, H. C. Campbell, Frank McFarlane, Fred Kurtz, J. W. Shook, J. W. Evans, H. E. Duck, A. D. Weaver, Samuel Gramley and J. R. Brumgart. The board organized by electing:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, H. C Campbell.
Treasurer B H. Arney.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Secretary. President.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—

In pursuance with an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, directed to the undersigned, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1897,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, situate in Potter township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, late the property of George Grossman, dec'd.

All those six certain tracts or pieces of land situate in Potter township, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

1. The one there if beginning at a pitch pine, thence along land of Samuel Keller's estate south 29¾ degrees, east 71¾ perches to a stone; thence south 69¼ degrees, west 87½ perches to a stone; thence north 29¾ degrees west 116 9-10 perches to stone, thence along land of Margaret Orlady, north 48 degrees east 65 6-10 perches to a stone; thence along land of Dr. Boal south 29¾ degrees east 70 perches to a stone; and thence along same north 68 degrees east 25 6-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 61 acres and 96 perches neat measure. It being part of the same premises which by sundry good conveyances or assurances in the law duly had and executed, became vested in the said George Grossman, party hereto, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

2. Another thereof, beginning at a post, thence north 28 degrees west 60 perches to post; thence along land of Abram Kerlin south 68 degrees west 17 8-10 perches to a point; thence south 28 degrees east 60 perches to post, and thence along Abram Kerlin north 62 degrees east 17 8-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres. 108 perches neat measure.

3. Another there of beginning at a stone in the public road, and thence in said road and lands of Jacob Strohm et al., north 22½ degrees west 219 1-10 perches to a stone; thence along lands of Margaret Orlady north 42¾ degrees east 43 6-10 perches to point; thence south 22½ degrees east 225 6-10 perches to a post, and thence along land of B. F. Hosterman south 49½ degrees west 40 perches to the place of beginning, containing 53 acres and 129 perches.

4. Another thereof beginning at a post, thence north 28 degrees west 60 perches to a post; thence along land of Abraham Kerlin south 62 degrees west 17 8-10 perches to stone; thence along same south 28 degrees east 60 perches to a stump, and thence north 62 degrees east 17 8-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing six acres and one hundred and eight perches neat measure.

5. Another thereof beginning at a stone, thence along land of John Lee south 67½ degrees west 22 8-10 perches to a stone; thence along land of F. D Hosterman south 51 degrees west 69 1-10 perches to a stone, thence north 29¾ degrees west 103 4-10 perches to a stone; thence north 69 4-10 degrees east 87½ perches to a stone; thence along land of Samuel Keller's estate, south 29¾ degrees east 81 4-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 48 acres and 32 perches neat measure. It being part of the same premises which by virtue of sundry good conveyances and assurances in the law, duly had and executed, became vested in the said George Grossman.

6. Another thereof, beginning at a post, thence along land of Abrahsm Kerlin north 62 degrees east 17 8-10 perches to stone; thence same north 28 degrees west 60 perches to stone; thence along same south 62 degrees west 17 8-10 perches to post, and thence south 28 degrees east 60 perches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres and 108 perches neat measure

TERMS: Ten per cent. of purchase money on day of sale, and to be forfeited and paid as stipulated damages if the purchaser fails to comply with the subsequent conditions by paying the balance of purchase money when due. The balance of the said purchase money to be paid upon the confirmation of sale and delivery of a deed or deeds, for the said premises, to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. Possession of the premises to be given on the first day of April, 1897, or soon thereafter as the sale shall be confirmed by the court.

CHARLES P. HEWES,
Trustee to sell the real estate of George Grossman, deceased.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, composed of the county of Centre and the Hon C. A. Faulkner, the Associate Judge in said Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 4th day of January, 1897, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Jan., the 25th day of Jan. 1897, and to continue 2 weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 4th day of Jan., in the year of our Lord, 1897, and the one hundredth and nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE estate of Elizabeth Miller deceased, late of Plainfield, Illinois. Notice is hereby given that Ancillary Letters of Administration *cum testamento annexo* on the above estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Dec 9th, 1896. JOHN M. DALE,
dec19-6t Admr. C. T. A.

LYON & CO'S

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

CONTINUED.

We have just finished our annual inventory and find our stock is too large for this time of the year. We would rather make great sacrifices in prices than store the goods away until next fall. We will continue to sell all winter goods at cost.

Ladies' Coats and Capes, Children's Coats, Misses' Coats, Blankets, Flannel Cloths, Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats must be sold and will be sold at first cost. In addition we will begin our early Spring sale of Table Linens, White Goods, Percales and Muslin.

WE QUOTE ONLY A FEW PRICES OF OUR GREAT BARGAIN SALE.

A guaranteed fast color Turkey Red Table Linen, cheap at 20c, our price 15c.

Pure White Table Damask, regular 35c quality, our price, 24c.

2 yard wide pure Linen Damask, real value, 75c, our price, 59c.

A handsome Satin Damask, 2 yards wide, beautiful patterns, real value $1.50, our price $1.15.

All Linen Napkins, 50c, 69c, 79c, 98c, $1.24 per doz. upwards, which are great values for these prices.

One lot of Turkey Red Doylies, to close out the lot, 35c per doz.

A good heavy Woolen Winter Suit for men, real value $5.00, all we have go now at the low price of $3.50.

Children's Suits, 73c, 98c, $1.24, and upward. Exceptional good values at these prices.

Youths' Suits, long pants, ages 10 to 14, were $3.50, all we have left go now at $2.00.

Better qualities from 14 to 19 years, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and upwards.

Just opened a new lot of Apron Ginghams, 4c.

Good Bed Ticking, 6c.

Good fast color Calico, 4½c.

Good Toweling, 2½c.

200 yards Ruching, qualities in the lot cheap at 25 and 40c per yard. All marked down to 10c per yard.

One lot of remnants, all kinds of goods at one-third cost.

JUST OPENING

BIG LINE OF CARPETS & MATTINGS

LYON & CO.,

Allegheny St. - - Bellefonte.

GIFTS.....

That are Useful, are always appreciated.

...Our assortment of Novelties and necessities for Men's wear will afford you an elegant opportunity for a satisfactory selection.

Handkerchiefs of all descriptions.

Neckwear to please everybody.

Gloves of all kinds, including the finest grades of Scotch Wool, Kid, lined or unlined.

Fur Gloves in Otter, Seal, Bear, or Lamb's Wool.

Smoking Jackets or House Coats, a cracker-jack assortment, just the very thing if you are looking for something nice. We have them in all colors and at the popular prices.

Try Us and You Will be sure to Please the Other Fellow.

Faubles,

Men's Outfitters. - Bellefonte.

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No. 24 Temple Court All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
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IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
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JOHN KLINE. Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 'an85

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL. Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE, S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

BUSH HOUSE, W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, J. M. Neubauer Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1	Cures	Fever.
No. 2	"	Worms.
No. 3	"	Infants' Diseases.
No. 4	"	Diarrhea.
No. 8	"	Neuralgia.
No. 9	Cures	Headache.
No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.
No. 11	"	Delayed Periods.
No. 12	"	Leuchorrea.
No. 14	"	Skin Diseases.
No. 15	Cures	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 20	"	Whooping Cough
No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.
No. 30	"	Urinary Diseases
No. 77	"	Colds and Grip.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 William St., N. Y.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Lettuce...Feeding Hens for Eggs...Planning for Fall Fresh Cows..."Find a Way or Make It."

ESTABLISHING AN APIARY.

A bulletin of the Department of Agriculture says: Spring is the best time to establish an apiary, especially for a person unacquainted with the practical care of bees. Colonies in good condition secured then are more easily kept in order by the novice than if purchased in the fall. Mistakes in management may possibly be remedied before the season closes, and by the time it is necessary to prepare for the winter the learner will have gained a certain amount of practical knowledge of the nature and requirements of the bees.

If the start be made late in the season, mistakes, if they occur, may result fatally before the proper remedy can be applied. The beginner had better obtain his start by purchasing one or two colonies of pure Italian or Carniolan bees in accurately made frame hives and in first-class condition. These he should get of some bee master of repute near his own place if possible, in order to avoid expressage and possible damage through long confinement or numerous transfers. The cost per colony may be $6 to $8, yet bees at this price will generally be found much cheaper in the end, for, though common bees in box hives may frequently be obtained at half the price or less, the cost, when finally transferred into frame hives, fitted up with straight combs, and the common queens replaced by Italian or Carniolans, will not be less.

The possession of a colony already in prime working order gives the novice a standard with which to compare all others, and often enables him to avoid costly experiments. Another plan, also commendable, is to agree with some neighboring bee keeper to deliver as many first swarms on the day they issue as are wanted. These will give the right start if placed as received in hives with foundation starters and the frames properly spaced—one and three-eighths inches from centre to centre, it being understood that the swarms are early and prime ones, with vigorous queens. Only those issuing from colonies that have swarmed the year before, or from such as were themselves second swarms of the previous year should be accepted. Swarms from these will have queens not over one year old.

It is better to have queens of the current year's raising, but these can only be obtained by taking the second or third swarms from a given hive, which come later and are smaller, or by substituting young queens for those that come with the swarms.

FEMININE DAIRY WISDOM.

As given to the world by Dorothy Tucker through the Farm Journal:

Salting regularly is one very important matter in the dairy.

When cows have not received an abundance of salt, and then a change to regular salting is practiced, a great change both in quantity and quality of milk can be noticed. A still better plan is to keep it where each cow can help herself whenever she desires.

The best cows are always the heavy feeders.

If they eat heartily and are healthy, and do not lay on fat, you may be sure that it is going somewhere, and you will always find it in the milk pail.

Good, regular care will count now. Breeding and natural capacity are powerless to contribute to successful stock raising unless accompanied by thoughtfulness, intelligence and regular care.

Merit is not proof against neglect, starvation and abuse. Give a cow just enough to keep her alive and how can she fill the milk pail?

Too many unobserving men expect this, and then wonder why they are poor.

How many farmers are preparing to idle away the winter? Is there any excuse for such practices, and is there any other business that will permit it?

Winter butter production is more profitable than summer; then why not be a winter producer?

Every degree you raise the temperature of the stable up to comfort saves food and is one step in the right direction for prosperity.

Don't let the heifers form the habit of drying up early. With plenty of food and good care they will milk nearly the year round.

Be sure that linseed meal forms a part of the grain ration now.

Don't neglect the daily brushing and cleaning of every cow. There is nothing like pure, simple, old-fashioned cleanliness.

Get special customers for your butter, and furnish it every week. It is worth a few cents per pound to the consumers to know that they are eating pure, clean butter, and not oleo or some other manufactured stuff, and there is a big difference between cash and trading out butter.

A NEW METHOD WITH HOGS.

The method and success of a farmer in Franklin County, Ohio, is worthy of note, writes W. T. Taylor. Sows are bred to farrow in July or August. As soon as the litters are old enough to wean, the sows are taken away, fattened and sold or slaughtered by Jan. 1. The herd of pigs are kept thrifty and growing through fall and winter. As soon as blue grass or clover peeps out in spring they get that, followed by other pasture range until the last of June, when a full ration of corn is fed. By the last of August or Sept. 1 they are ready to sell. Out of this young herd every spring the most likely females are taken and bred to farrow as before, keeping no sows over winter.

This gentleman's methods in this line are worthy of imitation and his success as a farmer has been perfectly satisfactory to him through a succession of years. No doubt the average price obtained has been above fall and winter level, and I think if taken through his twenty years would come pretty close to the five cent mark. Having bought many lots of his feeding, I know of their merits. On Aug. 30 last thirty-eight head averaged two hundred and fifty-six pounds and netted him at home scales $330.80. A lot of thirty sold on July 19, 1895, averaged two hundred and sixty-five pounds and netted him $370.37. There are certainly many advantages in this plan and taken upon an average basis the price is likely to be higher at the season he disposes of his product than at any other time in the year.—American Agriculturist.

"FIND A WAY, OR MAKE IT."

The first requisite of a market gardener is to be able to produce the best of vegetables at the smallest cost. This may be accomplished by systematically saving all available manure and by the intelligent use of commercial fertilizers. He must study the tastes and wants of his customers, for on them depends the life of his venture. Having done so, the next step is to get his products into proper and attractive shape. Have all vegetables carefully graded in at least two classes; the finest in one class and the next best in another, with prices corresponding. Sell directly to consumers. Endeavor as soon as possible to build up a reputation for honesty and reliability, and after once establishing it, do not vary one iota therefrom. Let his customers feel that they can depend upon him always to do as he agrees, and that his products are invariably of the best. Don't plant too largely of any one crop. Plant a variety, but only such as are suited to the requirements of his customers, and that there is likely to be at least a reasonable demand for. Plan to have a supply on hand when the markets are not glutted, for the goods then bring the best prices. Have patience to wait till the financial crisis is settled, and the markets will improve of their own accord. Be cheerful himself, and try his best to please everyone else.—H. B. Mitchell, in Practical Farmer.

PLANNING FOR FALL-FRESH COWS.

December and January are good months in which to control and supervise the service of the bull. Midsummer and the dogdays are a good time for the cow to be dry and prepare to calve again, and a most unprofitable and annoying time to make milk or handle it. The greatest product and the richest come at the season when milk and butter are always comparatively high in price. In actual practice, four fall-fresh cows have been found to equal five which calved in the spring, in twelve months' product, and at about four-fifths the cost.—Henry E. Alvard, United States Department of Agriculture.

FEEDING HENS FOR EGGS.

Farmers generally feed too much corn; its fattening properties are so great that it should be fed sparingly and then on the cob, except that for the night meal on a cold day hot corn is excellent.

Buckwheat or wheat should be the principal feed during winter. Oats are good when the ground is bare and there is free access to gravel and grit.

Warm milk or water, along with crushed oyster shells, should be provided liberally. Liquids are necessary for the formation of egg shells.

Scraps from the table, peelings and cabbage are equally relished by "biddy," and if properly housed and cared for will give good returns in the egg basket.—New England Homestead.

LETTUCE.

With the exception possibly of the cabbage, few vegetables require as rich soil in order to get the best results as lettuce. Many vegetable plants are not particular as to the quality of the manure. Anything in abundance will do, but the lettuce seems to prefer rank, partially rotted manure to any other kind. We have seen it thriving in the rich soil of a greenhouse where it was used as a "first crop."—Meehans' Monthly.

Europe's Electric Roads.

There are now 560 miles of electric roads in Europe, an increase of 125 miles during the year, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The number of cars has increased from 1,236 to 1,747. Germany leads with 250 miles of track and 857 cars. Then come France with 82 miles and 225 cars, Great Britain with 65 miles and 168 cars, and Austro-Hungary with 45 miles and 157 cars. Russia has one line with 6 miles of track and 32 motor cars. Of the 111 European lines 91 are worked by the overhead trolley system; three, one each in Germany, England and Hungary, by an underground current; nine by an insulated central rail, and eight by storage batteries.

Fourteen tons of turkey were shipped from East Georgia, Vt., one day recently.

HOW MUCH IS A KNOT?

Very Few Landsmen Know Its Value Expressed in Miles.

In this day of record breaking by ocean steamers, when every big steamer that comes into port is expected to carry a record hung at a yardarm, so to speak, how many landsmen know the meaning of the term "knot," in which rate of speed at sea is chiefly expressed? It is purely and wholly a nautical term, having specific application to the speed and distance made by a vessel moving in the water.

The word "knot" is the mariner's term for a nautical mile, and its use is really derived from the log line used by navigators of the ocean when they wish to determine the speed and the distance that the ship has probably sailed in a given time. The log line is an important and very necessary part of a ship's fittings; especially is this the case when, for several days at sea, the navigator is unable, because of the sun being hidden by clouds or thick weather, to get a peep at it with his sextant, from which the actual position of the ship is worked out. With the data taken by a frequent heaving of the log (a small block or section of wood with a long line attached and run out from the stern of the vessel for a specific number of seconds), noting the force and direction of the wind, the possible currents, or other influences acting favorably or against the progress of the ship, the navigator is enabled to calculate very nearly, in overcast or foggy weather, about where his ship is at any hour of the day. This is called "working out the position of the ship by dead reckoning."

Every one who has studied the geographical table in his early school days will recall that part of the singsong recitation running like this: "Sixty-nine and one-sixth statute miles, or sixty geographical miles, equal one degree of longitude at the equator." Now, the difference between a statute mile and a nautical mile is that the latter is about 806 feet greater than the former. There are sixty geographical miles to each degree of latitude, or to each degree of longitude at the equator, which divisions of miles are called "minutes" in the nautical vocabulary, hence the old saying, "a mile a minute." As there are 360 degrees, or meridians, of longitude, there are 1,600 minutes, or miles, in the entire circumference of the world, at the equator; and it has been mathematically determined that one minute—one geographical mile—at the equatorial circle is equal to 6,086.7 feet. But it has been the practice of mariners not to be too exact on small fractions when measuring distance as great as a mile, consequently the practice of defining a knot or nautical mile as equal to 6,080 feet, instead of 6,086.7 feet, has been generally adopted.

When the navigator desires to make a log-line by which to ascertain the speed which his vessel is making through the water, he follows the constant 6,080. As the number of seconds in an hour are to 6,080 feet, so are the number of seconds in the time glass (to be used) for measuring the ship's speed to the number of feet in each unit of measurement marked off on the log-line. If a half minute (30 seconds) glass is to be used, the knots must be made 50 feet 8 inches from each other, and the number of these knots which pass from the reel over the stern while the sand is running from the top bulb to the lower bulb of the glass is equal to the number of knots or nautical miles that the vessel would make in an hour, providing the same conditions for speed continue.

For instance, if the engines of a steamship continue to make the same speed during the hour, or if the force of wind and spread of canvass of a sailing vessel continue the same, the number of knots on the line passing from the reel while the sand is running through the thirty-second glass is as good an actual measurement of the vessel's speed through the water as could be obtained, except that the course should be measured by an actual survey with instruments. If it was shown that the vessel was making ten knots, she would cover ten geographical miles, or a little more than 11½ land miles, or eleven and a half times 5,280 (5,280 feet being equivalent to a land mile). Hence, to speak of the City of Paris having made 525 knots or nautical miles in twenty-four hours, she covers a distance of 604½ land miles, as comprehended in railroad distances, or a rate of 25 land miles an hour, which is faster than many railroad trains travel.—New York Herald.

Some Eccentrics.

"It is a very funny thing," said a barber to a New York Mail and Express reporter, "how particular some men are about little things. For example, I know one man who has come in here every day for the past five years. He cannot possibly sit still long enough to be shaved unless he is having his boots blacked at the same time. It doesn't make any difference whether they need shining or not, they must be shined if he is to be shaved. Another man insists on holding a palm leaf fan in his hands winter and summer."

A Novel Wagon.

A novel wagon passed through Elberton recently. The entire body, with the cover, was formed of the body of one tree. The tree was cut the right length for the body and the heart of it was hewn out so that the driver could sit in the hollow very comfortably and drive, thus forming a secure cover as well as body.—Atlanta Journal.

TROPIC LIGHT AND HEAT.

They Were the First Things that Impressed a Visitor to Jamaica.

The light and the heat are the two things that most impress one on first coming to this land. The light is the more impressive of the two; from sunrise to sunset it is omnipresent and constant; the very shadows are luminous, dark though they appear by contrast. I should say that latitude seventeen was about forty-five million miles nearer the sun than latitude forty. Yet it is a tender, soft, suffused light, not a fierce and hard one. The atmosphere is not so rarefied as that of our own west; one can read here by moonlight, but one cannot read fine print easily. The remote distances of the landscape are melted in an aerial haze instead of being defined with the relentless clearness of a steel engraving. Nevertheless, the light of the tropics is superlative; it seems to belong to a planet more recently evolved from the parental luminary than ours. So intense and pervasive is it, one would almost say irradiates the mind as well as the body; it appears to possess a spiritual quality. I had read of blazing tropic suns, of scorching, blistering tropic heats, but I find nothing of the sort. However great the ultimate effect may be, the manner is always gentle, sweet, subtle, soothing; Harbour street in Kingston never shows so savage a temperature as Broadway in New York. But for all that, it will not do to take undue liberties with this soft-spoken climate.

After walking a few miles along the white, undulating roads, or panting up a steep hillside, nothing could be more delicious than the touch of the northern breeze fanning you as you sit under the shadow of a broad-spreading silk cotton, nor could anything be more dangerous. You are being fanned by the wings of death. Evaporation is wonderfully rapid; you come in from exercise drenched with perspiration, and before you can make ready for a "rub down" your skin is already dry. In the north a slight chill may be followed by a slight cold, and that be the end of it; here your chill may turn out the end of everything for you. Moreover, the soil when dampened by rains probably exhales a miasma productive of what we call malarial fever; in Jamaica it occasionally develops into an appalling, ugly and brief disease known as black vomit.

On the other hand, if you are rationally cautious, and let liquor of every kind alone, you may walk or climb, or play tennis, or ride horseback all through the hottest parts of the cloudless day, and feel only the better for it at night; in fact, you must take plenty of exercise in order to be at your best. The way to get ill is to avoid exertion and perspiration, and sit at ease in the shade absorbing cooling drinks. Such people sometimes last two years. Those who pursue the alternative regimen are not surprised to find themselves alive and alert at ninety and upward. Of course it is more difficult to get ill on the higher levels than on the lower ones; but taking the island by long and large, it is one of the healthiest places on the globe.—Julian Hawthorne, in the Century.

Ancient Tar and Feathers.

There is a general impression, in this country at least, that the institution known as 'tar and feathers' is distinctively American. Nothing could be further from the mark," observed Judge Riley of the Virginia bar. "The fact is, what we understand to be a coating of tar and feathers is of ancient origin. There is also an idea afloat that tar and feathers is a sort of Southern celebration, that it was invented there, and that it is of common occurrence in that section of our loved country. I assure you that both these ideas are wrong all through. In the first place, while there is plenty of tar in the South, the stock of feathers is not so large. And again, they are too valuable to use in such a way.

"Where a person deserves such a treatment it is much easier and better to give him a thorough cowhiding. A cowhiding sticks as well as a coating of tar if it is properly applied. Tar and feathers originated in the days of Richard Coeur de Lion, over eight hundred years ago, as is evidenced by one of his ordinances for seamen as follows: 'That if any man is taken with theft or pickery, and thereof convicted, he shall have his head polled and hot pitch poured upon his pate, and upon that the feathers of some pillow or cushion shaken aloft that he may thereby be known for a thief."—Washington Star.

The Working of a Big Department Store

No other business that is conducted under one roof equals the department store in magnitude of detail. Take for instance the case of one of the giants of the species. It employs from 3,500 to 5,000 persons, according to the season. In a year it does nearly $10,000,000 of business. Its largest individual sale last year was an orchestrion for $4,500, and its smallest a patent clothes pin for one cent. During the holiday rush there were several days when its gross receipts ran over $100,000. It has more than seventy departments. To heat it one hundred miles of steampipe are required, and the electric light plant would adequately equip a small city. It represents a rental of nearly $300,000 a year, and at a conservative estimate the daily expenses of the store are $5,000. When it is considered that this enormous sum is made up from the profits in sales, for the most part in small parcels, one gets an inkling of the infinite care in details and the perfection of system which go to make such enterprises as they are. A man who has himself conducted one of these businesses recently made this statement:

"The profits of the department store are represented by the cash discounts on its bills."—Scribner's.

Vegetation and Moisture.

Exhaustive experiments on vegetation of various sorts have shown that the degree of moisture required varies considerably at different stages of the growth and development of plants. It is curious to note how nature provides for this moisture at the proper seasons. More water is required when the first leaves are coming out. This period generally occurs when the ground is very wet from the spring snows and rains. After the leaves are out less moisture is needed until the blossoming season, then a great deal is required. The best fruit develops when the ground and atmosphere is comparatively dry. Constant moisture is not desirable, as it is though; to impair the keeping qualities of fruit, especially if accompanied by a high degree of heat. A very wet season favors quantity in fruit, while a tolerably dry one gives much finer quality. It is a well understood fact that potatoes grown in very wet seasons are much less desirable in flavor and quality than when the soil is fairly light and dry. During the past season great difficulty has been experienced in keeping fruit on account of the amount of moisture and the high temperature of a portion of the summer.

Nature in the Ocean.

It is estimated that the cyclops will beget 442,000 young in the course of the year, and if these were all permitted to mature and reproduce themselves the seas would in a short time be a simple mass of living organisms. But the etochilus, or "whale food," constitutes almost the exclusive food of the vast shoals of herrings and the sea-living salmon and salmon trout. Their existence is one of the greatest economic triumphs of nature, for these minute creatures scour the sea of its refuse and keep it sweet, while they form the food of fishes which in turn furnish wholesome food for millions of human beings.

Feeding on dead vegetable and animal matter, these entomostraca are converted into the food fishes of the world by one remove, being first assimilated by the herrings, and then absorbed by the cod, tunny, mackerel and other fishes which follow herring shoals and prey upon the latter. They mainly swim on the surface of the water, and it is the search of them in this position which brings the shoals of herring to the surface. Their countless numbers are also augmented by the microscopic larvae of fixed shells, such as the barnacle, which begins life in this form, first as a one-eyed swimming crustacean, then growing a pair of eyes, and finally affixing itself.

In rivers these larvae are the sole food of all young fish, and often also of older fish. In early spring the creatures in every stage—eggs, larvae and perfect though microscopic entomostraca—swarm in the water, on the mud and on the water plants, and were it not for nature's provision for keeping them in check so rapid would be their rate of multiplication that the whole character of the water would speedily be entirely changed.

Ears and Hearing.

Snakes are believed not to hear well.

Beethoven was the only deaf musical composer.

The ears of the garden slug are located in his neck.

One kind of the medusae has, it is said, eighty ears.

One variety of the cricket has its ears in its hind legs.

The ears of the fly are located near the base of the wings.

Most grasshoppers have their ears in the middle of the body.

The cavity of the middle ear is about the size of a kidney bean.

Thomas Holcroft wrote a famous comedy called "Deaf and Dumb."

The United States has 480 deaf mutes to the million of population.

In 1864 a national college for deaf mutes was founded at Washington.

Caucasians are more liable to deafness than people of any other race.

All carnivorous animals have small ears, capable of very quick movement.

The blind are generally possessed of a singularly acute sense of hearing.

The crocodile hears remarkably well, and has the rudiments of an outer ear.

The mammalia are the only inferior animals which possess an external ear.

There is no creature which possesses a more sensitive hearing than the cat.

Scarlet fever and cerebro-spinal meningitis are frequent causes of deafness.

In 1886 Bell's method of visible speech began to attract widespread attention.

Strange as it may seem, most varieties of jellyfish have true organs of hearing.

A Philatelic Exhibition.

England's stamp collectors as their part in the celebration next year of Queen Victoria's attainment of the "record" as tenant of the British throne, are to hold an international philatelic exhibition. It will begin late in July in the galleries of the Royal Institution of Painters in Water Colors, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Duke of York are among the prominent collectors who have promised to support the enterprise. It will embrace British, Colonial and foreign postage stamps, envelopes, postal cards, news bands, philatelic appliances, literature and curiosities and objects of interest in connection with the postal service.

A STORY AND ITS SEQUEL.

Pathetic Death of the Grand Niece of a Revolutionary Hero.

The pathetic death in Brooklyn a few days ago of Mrs. Josephine S. Gerocka, who claimed to be a grand niece of Count Pulaski, adds a tragic sequel to one of the most thrilling chapters of the American revolution.

A member of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of Poland, Count Pulaski was forced to leave home on account of the conspicuous part which his father had taken in the Polish revolution. Although a mere youth he joined the Turkish army and figured in several engagements between the Turks and Russians. Later on he went to Paris, where he made the acquaintance of Benjamin Franklin, who was there in the interest of the American cause. Becoming deeply interested in the struggle of the revolutionary patriots he offered his services, through Mr. Franklin, to the commander-in-chief of the American forces. His offer was promptly accepted, and shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia he participated in the unfortunate battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In spite of his first disastrous experience, however, he organized an independent corps of troops and took part in the famous engagement at Valley Forge. Although he sustained a frightful loss of men, he reorganized his corps and started south, where a still more grievous chapter of misfortune awaited him. At Charlestown, he made a stubborn assault upon the British lines, only to be repulsed with great slaughter, and again at Savannah his troops shared a similar fate. In the latter engagement, however, the brave officer felt mortally wounded, and his long career of reverses ended on Georgia soil.

With gratitude to the noble count for his heroic defense of her borders Georgia has named one of her counties in his honor, while a towering shaft of marble in the city of Savannah preserves the record of his courageous martyrdom.

Similar, in point of misfortunes at least, to the checkered career of this illustrious prince has been the experience of his hapless niece, Mrs. Gerocka. Several years ago she filed a suit against the government in which she sought to recover the sum of $2,000,000, which she claimed that her grand uncle had advanced to the American cause. Unable to substantiate her claim, however, the suit failed. Sometime after this she was given a clerkship in Washington, but on account of indifference to her duties it was necessary to dismiss her. Unable to return to Europe for lack of means she took up her residence in Brooklyn, where she gradually sank to the very lowest condition of poverty. For quite awhile she sold papers on the streets, but growing tired of this occupation, which little harmonized with the gentle blood in her veins, she finally resorted to the desperate extreme of self-destruction.

Our American annals contain no sadder tales of misfortune than the ones which group themselves about the names of Count Pulaski and his grand niece.—Atlanta Constitution.

An Incident in History.

"There is some doubt as to what part the Nineteenth Maine played in the war, though most of the boys think it put down the rebellion," said Major Parsons the other day. "The fact is, the Nineteenth ate up the Southern Confederacy. They stole pigs, robbed hen roosts, cleaned out orchards and cellars and foraged the country so thoroughly that the rebellion had nothing left to feed on, and so lay down and died."

Then Al Wells of the same regiment took up the thread of the story:

'We were sweeping along one day, dining on the fat of the land, as usual. Another troop was ahead and between them and us rode General Hancock. As the General was passing one plantation the aged proprietor came out and stopped the General's party.

"General," said he, "I want some sort of safeguard. Those troops that have just gone by stole my pigs, lifted my hen roosts and emptied my cellar."

"I'm sorry," said Hancock.

"Yes," replied the old man, "they stole everything but my hope of immortality. Thank God, none of them can steal that."

"Don't be too sure about that," retorted the General. "The Nineteenth Maine is coming next."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Expensive Feathers.

Feather hunting, in some instances, is more profitable than gold seeking. The egret feathers sell from thirty-two to thirty-five dollars an ounce. Of course, they fetch at least double that when retailed over the counters of New York's most popular shops. They are not sold by the ounce there, though. They go by the piece. While there are probably hundreds of men who make a business of killing birds for their feathers, the best known of the feather hunters in the West is Hamlin Smith, the white chief of the Cocopah Indians. Their reservation includes most of the land on Madeline Bay. In the marshes of this broad sheet of water are found the egret, heron and crane in numbers. Even the heron's feathers come high. They fetch at wholesale from eight to ten dollars an ounce. One heron will often yield feathers worth one hundred and fifty dollars. If herons are more plentiful than egret, they are more profitable hunting, because there is only a small tuft of covering on the egret that is marketable.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Song of the Drunkards."

TEXT: "I was the song of the drunkards" —Psalms lxix., 12.

Who said that? Was it David or was it Christ? It was both. These Messianic Psalms are like a telescope. Pull the instrument to a certain range, and it shows you an object near by. Pull it to another range, and it will show you objects far away. David and Christ were both, each in his own time, the song of the drunkards. Holiness of doctrine and life always did excite wicked merriment. Although David had fully reformed and written a psalmody in which all subsequent ages have sobbed out their penitence, his enemies preferred to fetch up his old career and put into metric measures sins long before forgiven. Christ who committed no sin, was still more the subject of unholy song, because the better one is the more iniquity hates him. Of the best being whose voice ever moved the air or whose foot ever touched the earth it might be said:

> The byword of the passing throng,
> The ruler's scoff, the drunkard's song.

The earth fitted up for the human race, in congratulation the morning stars sang a song. The Israelitish army safe on the bank of the Red Sea and the Egyptians clear under the returned water, Moses sang a song. One of the most important parts of this great old book is Solomon's song. At the birth of our Lord the Virgin Mary and old Simeon and angelic prima donnas in hovering clouds sang a song. What enrichment has been given to the world's literature and enjoyment by the ballads, the canticles, the discants, the ditties, the roundelays, the epics, the lyrics, the dithyrambs! But my text calls attention to a style of song that I think has never been discoursed upon. You sometimes hear this style of music when passing a saloon, or a residence in which dissipation is ascendant, or after you have retired at night you hear it coming out of the street from those who, having tarried long at their cups, are on their way home—the ballad of the inebriate, the serenade of the alcoholized, or what my text calls the song of the drunkards.

For practical and saving and warning and Christian purposes I will announce to you the characteristics of that well-known cadence mentioned in my text. First I remark that the song of the drunkards is an old song. Much of the music of the world and of the church is old music. First came the music of percussion, the clapping cymbal, which was suggested by a hammer on an anvil, and then the sighing of the wind across the reeds suggested the flute, and then the strained sinews of the tortoise across its shell suggested the harp. But far back of that, and nearly back as far as the moral collapse of our first parentage is the song of the drunkards. That tune was sung at least 4243 years ago, when, the deluge past, Noah came out of the ark, and, as if disgusted with too much prevalence of water, he took to strong drink and staggered forth, for all ages the first known drunkard. He sounded the first note of the old music of inebriacy. An Arab author of A. D. 1310 wrote: "Noah, being come out of the ark, ordered each of his sons to build a house. Afterward they were occupied in sowing and in planting trees, the pippins and fruits of which they found in the ark. The vine alone was wanting, and they could not discover it. Gabriel then informed them that the devil had desired it, and, indeed, had some right to it. Hereupon Noah summoned him to appear in the field and said to him: 'Oh, accursed! Why hast thou carried away the vine from me?' 'Because,' replied the devil, 'it belonged to me.' 'Shall I part it for you?' said Gabriel. 'I consent,' said Noah, 'and will leave him a fourth.' 'That is not sufficient for him,' said Gabriel. 'Well, I will take half,' replied Noah, 'and he shall take the other.' 'That is not sufficient yet,' responded Gabriel. 'He must have two-thirds and thou one, and when thy wine shall have boiled on the fire until two-thirds are gone the remainder shall be assigned for thy use.'" A fable that illustrates how the vine has been misappropriated.

Again, this song of the drunkards is an expensive song. The Sontags and the Parepa Rosas and Nilssons, and the other renderers of elevated and divine solos received their thousands of dollars per night in coliseums and academies of music. Some of the people of small means almost pauperized themselves that they might sit a few evenings under the enchantment of those angels of sweet sounds. I paid $7 to hear Jenny Lind sing when it was not very easy to afford the $7. Very expensive is such music, but the costliest song on earth is the drunkard's song. It costs ruin of body. It costs ruin of mind. It costs ruin of soul. Go right down among the residential streets of any city and you can find once beautiful and luxurious homesteads that were expended in this destructive music.

The lights have gone out in the drawing room, the pianos have ceased the pulsation of their keys, the wardrobe has lost its last article of appropriate attire. The Belshazzarean feast has left nothing but the broken pieces of the crushed chalices. There it stands, the ghastliest thing on earth, the remnant of a drunkard's home. The costliest thing on earth is sin. The most expensive of all music is the song of the drunkards. It is the highest tariff of Nations—not a protective tariff, but a tariff of doom, a tariff of woe, a tariff of death. This evil whets the knives of the assassins, cuts the most of the wounds of the hospital, makes necessary most of the almshouses, causes the most of the ravings of the insane asylum, and puts up most of the iron bars of the penitentiaries. It has its hand to-day on the throat of the American republic. It is the taskmaster of Nations, and the human race crouches under its anathema. The song of the drunkards has for its accompaniment the clank of chains, the chattering teeth of poverty, the rattle of executioner's scaffold, the creaking door of the deserted home, the crash of shipwrecks and the groans of empires. The two billion twenty million dollars which rum costs this country in a year, in the destruction of grain and sugar, and the supporting of the paupers, and the invalids and the criminals which strong drink causes, is only a small part of what is paid for this expensive song of the drunkards.

Again, this song of the drunkards is a multitudinous song—not a solo, not a duet, not a quartet, not a sextet, but millions on millions are this hour singing it. Do not think that alcoholism has this field all to itself. It has powerful rivals in the intoxicants of other Nations—hasheesh and arrack, and pulque and opium, and quavo and mastic and wedro. Every Nation, barbaric as well as civilized, has its pet intoxicant. This song of the drunkards is rendered in Chinese, Hindoo, Arabian, Assyrian, Persian, Mexican—yea, all the languages. All zones join it. No continent would be large enough for the choir gallery if all those who have this libretto in their hands should stand side by side to chant the international chorus. Other throngs are just learning the eight notes of this deathful music, which is already mastered by the orchestras in full voice under the batons in full swing. All the musicians assembled at Dusseldorf, or Berlin, or Boston peace jubilee, rendering symphonies, requiems or grand marches of Mendelssohn or Wagner, or Chopin or Handel, were insignificant in numbers as compared with the innumerable throngs, hosts besides hosts, gallery above gallery, who are now pouring forth the song of the drunkards.

Years ago, standing before a bulletin board in New York on the night of a Presidential election day, as the news came in and the choice of the American people was finally announced there were people in the streets who sang roistering and frivolous songs. But in the street one man, in deep, strong, resonant voice, started, to the tune of "Old Hundred," "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," and soon all up and down the street the voices joined in the doxology. May God speed the day when the song of rescue and salvation shall drown with an overwhelming surge this mighty song of the drunkards!

Notice that the second noun of my text is in the plural. Not "drunkard," but "drunkards." It would be dull work to sing that song solitary and alone. It is generally a chorus. They are in groups. On that downward way there must be companionship. Here and there is a man so mean as always to drink alone, but generous men, big hearted men, drinking at bar or in restaurant or in clubhouse, feel mortified to take the beverage unaccompanied. There must be some one with whom to click the rim of the glasses, some one's health to propose, some sentiment to toast. There must be two, and still better if four, and still better if six, to give zest to the song of the drunkards. Those who have gone down could mention the name of at least one who helped them down. Generally it is some one who was a little higher up in social life or in financial resources. Our friend felt flattered to have an invitation from one of superior name. Each one drank not only when he felt like it, but when the other felt like it. Neither wanted to seem lacking in sociality when he was invited. So 100,000 men every year are treated into hell. Together are they manacled of evil habit, together they travel toward their doom, together they make merry over the cowardice and Puritanical sentiment of those who never indulge, together they join their voices in the song of the drunkards. If the one proposes to stop, the other will not let him stop. When men are getting down themselves, they do not want their associates to turn back. Those who turn back will be the scoff and caricature of those who keep on, and there will be conspiracy to bring them back to the old places and their old environment, and so have them renew the song of the drunkards.

Again, the song of the drunkards is easily learned. Through what long and difficult drill one must go to succeed as an elevated and inspiring singer! Emma Abbott, among the most eminent cantatrices that ever enchanted academies of music, told me on ocean ship's deck, in answer to my question, "Whither are you bound?" "I am going to Berlin and Paris to study music." "What!" I said. "After all your world renowned successes in music, going to study?"

Then she told me through what hardships, through what self denials, through what almost killing fatigues, she had gone in order to be a singer, and that when in her earlier days a great teacher of music had told her there were certain notes she could never reach, she said, "I will reach them," and through doing nothing else but practice for five years she did reach them. Oh, how many heroes and heroines of musical achievement! There are songs which are easy to hear, but most difficult to render. When Handel, with a new oratorio, entered a room where a group of musicians had assembled and said, "Gentlemen, you all read music?" They said, "Yes, we play in church." "Very well," said the great composer. "Play this. But the performance was so poorly done Handel stopped his ears and said: "You play in church! Very well, for we read the Lord is long suffering, of great kindness and forgiving of iniquity, transgression and sin. But you shall not play for me." Pure music, whether fingered on instrument or trilled from human lips, is most difficult. But one of the easiest songs to learn is the song of the drunkards. Anybody can learn it. In a little while you can touch the highest note of conviviality or the lowest note of besottedness. Begin moderately, a sip here and a sip there. Begin with claret, go on with ale and wind up with cognac. First take the stimulant at a wedding, then take it at meals, then take it between meals, then all the time keep your pulse under its stealthy touch. In six months the dullest scholar in this Apollyonic music may become an expert. First it will be sounded in a hiccough. After awhile it will be heard in a silly ha, ha! Further on it will become a wild whoop. Then it will enable you to run up and down the five lines of the musical scale infernal. Then you will have mastered it—the song of the drunkards.

The most skilful way is to adopt the modern theory and give the intoxicant to your children, saying to yourself, "They will in after life meet the intoxicants everywhere, and they must get used to seeing them and tasting them and controlling their appetites." That is the best way of teaching them the song of the drunkards. Keep up that mode of education, and if you have four boys at least three of them will learn the drunkards' song and lie down in a drunkard's grave, and if I ever laid a wager I would lay a wager that the fourth will lie down with the other three. Of if the education of the children in this music should be neglected, it is not too late to begin at twenty-one years of age. The young man will find plenty of young men who drink. They are in every circle to be found. Surely, my boy, you are not a coward and afraid of it? Surely you are not going to be hindered by sumptuary laws or the prejudices of your old father and mother? They are behind the times. Take something. Take it often. Some of the greatest poets and orators have been notorious imbibers. If you are to enter a parlor, it makes you more vivacious and Chesterfieldian. If you are to transact business, your customer is apt to buy more if you have taken with him a sherry cobbler. If you are to make a speech, it will give you a glibber tongue. Gluck could compose his best music by having his piano taken into the midst of a meadow, and a bottle of champagne placed on each side of him. The earlier you begin to learn the song of the drunkards the easier it is, but none of you are to old to learn. You can begin at fifty or sixty, under prescription of a doctor for aids to digestion or breaking up of infirmities, and close life by rendering the song of the drunkards so well that all pandemonium will encore the performance and want it again and again.

Furthermore, the last characteristic of the drunkard's song is so tremendous that I can hardly bring myself to mention it. The drunkards' song is a continuous song. Once start that tune, and you keep it up. You have known a hundred men destroyed of strong drink. You cannot mention five who got fully started on that road and stopped. The grace of God can do anything, but it does not do everything. Religion saves some. Temperance societies save some. The Bowery mission saves some. The Central mission saves some. But 100,000 who are annually slain by strong drink are not saved at all.

I have been at a concert which went on for two hours and a half, and many people got up and left because it was too long. But ninety-five per cent. of those who are singing the drunkards' song will to the last breath of their lungs and the last beat of their hearts keep on rendering it, and the galleries of earth and heaven and hell will stay filled with the astounded spectators. It is such a continuous and prolonged song that one feels like making the prayer which a reformed inebriate once made: "Almighty God! If it be Thy will that man should suffer, whatever seemeth good in Thy sight impose upon me. Let the bread of affliction be given me to eat. Take from me the friends of my confidence. Let the cold hut of poverty be my dwelling place and the wasting hand of disease inflict its painful torments. Let me sow in the whirlwind and reap in the storm. Let those have me in derision who are younger than I. Let the passing away of my welfare be like the fleeting of a cloud, and the shouts of my enemies like the rushing of waters. When I anticipate good, let evil annoy me. When I look for light, let darkness come upon me. Let the terrors of death be ever before me. Do all this, but save me, merciful God! save me from the fate of a drunkard. Amen!"

You see this sermon is not so much for cure as for prevention. Stop before you start, if you will forgive the solecism. The clock of St. Paul's cathedral struck thirteen one midnight, and so saved the life of a sentinel. The soldier was arrested and tried for falling asleep at his post one midnight. But he declared that he was awake at midnight, and in proof that he was awake he said that he had heard the unusual occurrence of the clock striking 13 instead of 12. He was laughed to scorn and sentenced to death. But three or four persons, hearing of the case, came up in time to swear that they, too, heard the clock strike 13 that same midnight, and so the man's life was spared. My hearer, if you go on and thoroughly learn the drunkards' song, perhaps in the deep midnight of your soul there may sound something that will yet effect your moral and eternal rescue. But it is a risky "perhaps." It is exceptional. Go ahead on that wrong road, and the clock will more probably strike the 12 that closes your day of opportunity than that it will strike 13, the sound of your deliverance.

A few Sabbaths ago on the steps of this church a man whom I had known in other years confronted me. At the first glance I saw that he was in the fifth and last act of the tragedy of intemperance. Splendid even in his ruin. The same brilliant eye, and the same courtly manners, and the remains of the same intellectual endowments, but a wreck. I had seen that craft when it plowed the waters, all sails set and running by true compass; wife and children and friends on board, himself commanding in a voyage that he expected would be glorious, putting into prosperous harbors of earth and at last putting into the harbor of heaven. But now a wreck, towed along by low appetites, that ever and anon run him into the breakers—a wreck of body, a wreck of mind, a wreck of soul. "Where is your wife?" "I do not know." "Where are your children?" "I do not know." "Where is your God?" "I do not know." That man is coming to the last verse of that long cantata, that protracted threnody, that terrific song of the drunkards.

But if these words should come—for you know the largest audience I reach I never see at all—I say if these words should come, though at the ends of the earth, to any fallen man, let me say to him: Be the exception to the general rule and turn and live, while I recall to you a scene in England, where some one said to an inebriate as he was going out of church where there was a great awakening, "Why don't you sign the pledge?" He answered, "I have signed it twenty times and I will never sign it again." "Why, then," said the gentleman talking to him, "don't you go up and kneel at the altar, amid those other penitents?" He took the advice and went and knelt. After awhile a little girl, in rags and soaked with the rain looked in the church door, and some one said: "What are you doing here, little girl?" She said: "Please, sir, I heard as my father is here. Why, that is my father up there kneeling now." She went up and put her arms around her father's neck and said: "Father, what are you doing here?" And he said: "I am asking God to forgive me." Said she: "If He forgives you, will we be happy again?" "Yes, my dear," "Will we have enough to eat again?" "Yes, my dear." "And will you never strike us again?" "No, my child." "Wait here," said she, "till I go and call mother." And soon the child came with the mother, and the mother, kneeling beside the husband, said: "Save me too! Save me too!"

And the Lord heard the prayer at that altar, and one of the happiest homes in England is the home over which that father and mother now lovingly preside. So, if in this sermon I have warned others against a dissipated life, with the fact that so few return after they have once gone astray, for the encouragement of those who would like to return I tell you God wants you to come back, every one of you, and to come back now, and more tenderly and lovingly than any mother ever lifted a sick child out of a cradle, and folded it in her arms, and crooned over it a lullaby and rocked it to and fro, the Lord will take you up and fold you in the arms of his pardoning love.

> There's a wideness in God's mercy,
> Like the wideness of the sea;
> There's a kindness in his justice,
> Which is more than liberty.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.

FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	5 62
High Grade Extra			5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	83¼		93¼
CORN—No. 2 White	27¼		28¾
Oats—Southern & Penn	24		25½
RYE—No. 2	44½		44½
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 50		14 00
Good to Prime	13 00		13 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	16 00		16 50
Wheat Blocks	7 50		8 00
Oat Blocks	8 01		8 50

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	70
No. 2			55
PEAS—Standards	90		1 25
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			60

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	8	@	8½
City Cows	7½		8
Southern No. 2	4½		5

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Barbanks	33	@	35
ONIONS	45		50

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	6¼	@	6½
Clear Bellies	5		5¼
Hams	10¼		10½
Mess Pork, per bar			1 00
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			5¼

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	21½	@	22
Under Fine	19		20
Creamery Rolls	21		22

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	10¾	@	11
N. Y. Flats	11¼		11½
Skim Cheese	3		5

EGGS.

EGGS—State	16	@	17
North Carolina	14		15

LIVE POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	7	@	7½
Ducks, per lb	9		10
Turkeys, per lb	9		10

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	4 20	@	4 50
SHEEP	1 50		3 25
Hogs	3 75		4 00

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		1 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	91		96¼
RYE—Western	38		39
CORN—No. 2	29½		30¾
OATS—No. 3	22¼		23¼
BUTTER—State	12		15½
EGGS—State	18		20
CHEESE—State	7½		11

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	92¾		93¾
CORN—No. 3	27¼		27½
OATS—No. 2	23½		23¾
BUTTER—State	23		24
EGGS—Penna. ft	17		18

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

How They Are Arranged and the Duties of the Keepers.

The station itself is a two-story house built securely and solidly upon some good site along the beach; it is comfortable and roomy, furnished by the government, and has the boat-room and kitchen on the lower floor; a large bedroom for the keeper, another for the surfmen, and a store-room occupy the second story.

The boat-room is large, and opens by great double doors upon the beach. It contains the life-boat and all the life-saving apparatus—always in perfect order and readiness.

The crew consists of a keeper and six surfmen, though some stations number seven surfmen; these men are graduates from no naval college, but have served their apprenticeship with Old Ocean as their master; they must be able to handle a boat in the roughest weather, and to face all the dangers of the deep.

Each man must undergo a strict medical examination, and must bring to the station his certificate of good health; and he is also obliged to sign an agreement to faithfully perform all duties.

The keeper receives a salary of $900 a year (up to 1892 it was $700); he must be at the station all the year round, but is allowed a month's leave of absence in summer if he gives up his pay. A surfman receives $65 a month, is at the station during eight months of the year, and has the privilege of leaving the station for twenty-four hours every two weeks—but in lonely stations they generally remain for the active season, which begins September 1, ending May 1; when a man leaves in May, he goes where he pleases, and if he does not return in September the keeper gets another man in his place for the next winter season.

The keeper is held responsible for the condition of everything connected with the station; he must drill the men in their duties, divide the work evenly, and see that the men are orderly. No liquor is allowed on the premises; drunkenness or neglect of duty is punished by instant dismissal from the service; the man who is detailed to cook must keep the kitchen in perfect order; and each has his share of the housework to perform, for no women live at the stations.

The crew are numbered by the keeper from one to six, and at midnight preceding September 1 the station goes into commission; at that hour the keeper gives patrol equipments to two of the surfmen, and they start out on the first patrol, and the active season has fairly begun; everything runs like clock-work after that, and as strict a discipline is maintained as on board a man-of-war.—St. Nicholas.

Washington's Camp Dinner.

The following pleasant letter was written by General Washington to Dr. Cochrane, a surgeon general in the Continental army. It is dated West Point, Aug. 16, 1779, and is printed in the Philadelphia Saturday Review:

Dear Doctor—I have asked Mrs. Cochrane and Mrs. Livingstone to dine with me to-morrow, but I am not in honor bound to apprise them of their fare. As I hate deception, even where the imagination only is concerned, I will. It is needless to promise that my table is large enough to hold the ladies; of this they had ocular proof yesterday. To say how it is covered is rather more essential, and this shall be the purport of my letter.

Since our arrival at this happy spot we have had a ham, sometimes a shoulder of bacon, to grace the head of the table; a piece of roast beef adorns the foot; and a dish of beans or greens almost imperceptibly decorates the center.

When the cook has a mind to cut a figure, which I presume will be the case to-morrow, we have two beefsteak pies or a dish of crabs in addition, one on each side of center dish, dividing the space, reducing the distance between dishes about six feet, which without them would be nearly twelve feet apart.

Of late he has had the surprising sagacity to discover that apples will make pies, and it is a question if, in the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apple, instead of both of beefsteaks.

If the ladies can put up with such entertainment, and will submit to partake of it on plates, once tin, but now iron (not become so by the labor of scouring), I shall be happy to see them, and am, dear doctor, yours,

G. WASHINGTON.

Slow of Comprehension.

Fog—Henderson is a good enough fellow, but he is terribly slow at seeing a joke.

Bass—H'm, h'm?

Fog—He slipped on a banana peel the other day and had a fall. Everybody laughed but Fenderson could not see the point of the joke.

Bass—Not surprising.

Fog—He saw it about twenty-four hours later, however, when another fellow did the same thing.—Boston Transcript.

There are lots of men who hate ministers for no other reason than that a minister at one time married them.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A man's domestic relations seldom trouble him as much as the relations of his domestics.

Hence the Loving Cup.

The best account of the origin of the loving cup is that given by the late Lord Lyons, formerly an ambassador in Paris. According to his narrative, King Henry of Navarre while hunting became separated from his companions, and, feeling thirsty, called at a wayside inn for a cup of wine. The serving maid, on handing it to him as he sat on horseback, neglected to present the handle. Some wine was spilled over, and his majesty's white gauntlets were soiled. While riding home the king bethought him that a two-handled cup would prevent a recurrence of this, so his majesty had a two-handled cup made at the royal pottery and sent it to the inn. On his next visit he called again for wine, when to his astonishment the maid (having received instructions from her mistress to be very careful of the king's cup presented it to him holding it by each of its handles. At once the happy idea at once struck the king of a cup with three handles, which was promptly acted upon, as his majesty quaintly remarked, "Surely out of three handles I shall be able to get one!"

When a man is ashamed to look in a mirror it is a safe bet that his wife buys his neckties.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention this paper and send your full postoffice address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

It is not wise to aim at impossibilities; it is a waste of powder to fire at the man in the moon.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

If you knew that to-morrow would be your last day how would you spend this?

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LORISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, 1896.

Whoever has a good temper will be sure to have many other good things.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

There is nothing so strong or safe in an emergency of life as the truth.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

It is an insult to offer a small sum of money as a bribe.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A poor man with a sunny spirit will get more out of life than a wealthy gambler.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Montevideo's population is 244,342.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr Isaac Thompson's Eye water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

There is no water on the moon's surface

"The Old Yellow Almanac."

When Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote the poem, having for title the same heading as this article, she touched a chord that vibrated in thousands of hearts. For Ayer's Almanac, "The Old Yellow Almanac" of the poem, is intimately associated with the days and deeds of a large part of the world's population. How large a part of the population this general statement may include can be gathered from the fact that the yearly issue of Ayer's Almanac is from 17,000,000 to 25,000,000 copies. It is printed in twenty-eight editions and in some eighteen languages, including, besides English—Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Bohemian, Welch, Italian, French, etc. The old style almanac is looked upon by many as a relic of antiquity, especially the "patent medicine almanac," whose jokes are the butt often of the very papers in whose columns they first appeared. But there are almanacs and almanacs. Ever since Dr. Ayer's Almanac has been put out it has employed as high a class of mathematical and astronomical talent as is available in the country. The result is that it stands on a par, in respect of the reliability of its data and the accuracy of its calculations with the U. S. Nautical Almanac, and testimony to this fact is found year after year in the letters, referred to the almanac department of the company, from students and mathematicians in various parts of the world. In its permanence and reliability Ayer's Almanac stands as a very fitting type of the Ayer Remedies—indispensible in the family and reliable every day in the year. The 1897 edition of this useful almanac is now in course of distribution through the druggists of the country.

Of British birds the cuckoo lays the smallest egg in proportion to its size.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

The man who would be considered wise often turns out to be otherwise.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Packed Without Glass.
TEN FOR FIVE CENTS.

This special form of Ripans Tabules is prepared from the original prescription, but more economically put up for the purpose of meeting the universal modern demand for a low price.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one at meal or bed time or whenever you feel poorly. Swallow it whole, with or without a mouthful of water.

They cure all stomach troubles; banish pain; induce sleep; prolong life. An invaluable tonic. Best Spring Medicine. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. One gives relief—a cure will result if directions are followed.

The five-cent packages are not yet to be had of all dealers, although it is probable that almost any druggist will obtain a supply when requested by a customer to do so; but in any case a single carton, containing ten tabules, will be sent, postage paid, to any address for five cents in stamps, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Until the goods are thoroughly introduced to the trade, agents and peddlers will be supplied at a price which will allow them a fair margin of profit, viz.: 1 dozen cartons for 40 cents—by mail 45 cents. 12 dozen (144 cartons) for $4.32—by mail for $4.80. 6 gross (720 cartons) for $20.52. 25 gross (3,600 cartons) for $100. Cash with the order in every case, and freight or express charges at the buyer's cost.

REVOLVER FREE. WATCH FREE
138 other articles. Cost nothing. Read our offer

Every person who cuts this out and sends to us, naming express office, will be entitled to 1 automatic, double action, S. & W. model 32 or 38 cal. $7 Revolver, 1 solid 20 kt. 14 stone ruby and steel set Watch, elegant rolled gold $3 Vest Chain, 6 triple silver plated Tea Spoons worth $3, pair gold plated $3 Cuff Buttons, gold plated Watch Charm worth $1, 1 pc. diamond solid gold $2 Scarf Pin, 1 doz. Collar Buttons, 100 Envelopes, 1 doz. high-grade Lead Pencils, 1 Lead Pencil Sharpener, 1 Pocket Memorandum and 1 Perpetual Button Hole Bouquet. All we ask, in order to introduce our cigars, is that you allow us to send in same package 50 of our finest 10c. Cigars, valued at $4.97. Full examination allowed. Remember, you only pay $4.97 and express for the cigars, and the 140 articles named above are free. If you don't consider the lot worth 3 times what we ask, don't pay 1 cent. Address WINSTON MFG. CO., Winston, N. C.

Money in Chickens

For 25c. in stamps we send a 100 PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during 20 years. It teaches how to Detect and Cure Diseases; Feed for Eggs; also for Fattening; which Fowls to have for Breeding; everything requisite for profitable Poultry raising. BOOK PUBLISHING CO., 134 Leonard Street, New York.

ENG 3

OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J.L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

There's MONEY IN IT!

No business pays as well on amount invested as DRILLING WELLS with our modern machinery. SUCCEEDS! THAT'S the Reason! LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio

1849 - VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE - 1897

Standard Seed and Plant Catalogue. Contains all that's New and Good. Always Reliable.

THE GUIDE - - and your Choice — One packet either Wonderful Branching Aster, New Japan Morning Glory, or Pansy Choice mixed, for Two packets 25c., three packets 30c. Full retail price 45 cts. 15 CTS.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine which tells how to grow Plants, Flowers and Vegetables, and is up to date on these subjects, for 3 months, the Guide and One packet of Seeds (named above) for 25 cents.

Every tenth person sending an Order as above will receive a coupon good for 50 cents' worth of Seed free

When ordering state where you saw this adv. and we will send a packet of Flower Seeds free

JAMES VICK'S SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 21.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Thirteenth

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale.

Saturday, Jan. 9, 1897,

To Saturday, Jan. 30, inclusive.

CHINA ANNEX--SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Dress Goods—Bargain Counter, front aisle,—Novelties and Staples—go to U at a loss to us.

Remnants from the rush and crush of past 2 months go at funny prices.

The Shoe stock needs pruning—U get the benefit.

Stop, think! We can't tell U enough to even give U an idea. But U can stick a pin here—The Racket is the store that leads in Bellefonte.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

CLEARING SALE

Still in Force.

Bargains in Every Department.

All are surprised at our great reductions on Woolen Underwear, Flannels, Canton Flannels, etc.

We have two lots of Children's Underwear, odd sizes and assorted qurlities, all put at one price. Lot No. 1, 10c. Lot No. 2, 20c.

These prices are about one-half former price.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

A NOON WEDDING.

The Home of Mr. Samuel Crotzer the Scene of the Nuptials.

A very pretty wedding took place yesterday, Wednesday, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Crotzer, east of Centre Hall, at which their daughter, Miss Ella, was wedded to Mr. William T. Moore, of Siglerville, Mifflin county.

The wedding took place at noon, and was witnessed by about fifty guests. Rev. C. H. Goodling officiated in the ceremony. After congratulations the guests sat down to a sumptuous dinner which had been prepared for this particular occasion.

The bride was the recipient of a great many presents which attested the esteem in which she was held by her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore will reside in Mifflin county and left for there today. Mr. Moore is a farmer and will follow this occupation for the present at least.

Matrimonial.

On Thursday, 14, Mr. White and Miss Annie Bartges, of Spring Mills, were married at the Reformed parsonage by Rev. S. H. Eisenberg.

On last Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. David J. Meyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meyer, of Centre Hall, attended the marriage of Mrs. Malinda Ziegler, sister of Mr. Meyer, and Mr. Henry P. Shook of Williamsport, who is boss carpenter on Penn'a R.R., in Supt. Westfall's division, at the residence of C. M. Bower, Esq., in Bellefonte. Rev. Eisenberg, of Centre Hall, was the officiating clergyman. They report having had a very enjoyable day.

For Sale.

The Harpster property now occupied by D. J. Meyer, will be offered at private sale. It is desirably located, and has good dwelling house, stable, and other necessary outbuildings, along with a large building now occupied by A. J. Reesman's stove and tin store. The property will be offered at a bargain. Address

JOHN S. HARPSTER,
tf 123 Stepheson St., Freeport, Ill.

Still Another Big Porker.

Charles Slack has closed the season for big porkers, by killing one last week that dressed an even 500, with fat on its shoulders nine inches thick. Earleystown laughs last but laughs beat.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

HECKMAN-BOAL.

A Pretty Wedding Last Thursday Evening Near Centre Hall.

The marriage of Mr. John A. Heckman and Misse Elizabeth Belle Boal was solemnized last Thursday evening at the home of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Boal, near Centre Hall.

Rev. James W. Boal, of Port Carbon, Pa., officiated in the ceremony, which took place promptly at six o'clock. Miss Mabel Boal, a cousin of the bride, presided at the organ and rendered the wedding march. The bride and groom were attended by Mr. Andrew Gregg, of Centre Hall, and Mr. George Thompson, of Lemont. The wedding party were escorted into the room and the bride and groom took their places before the minister. The ceremony was very pretty, and the responses of the contracting couple were clear and distinct as they plighted their troth.

Mr. and Mrs. Heckman were heartily congratulated by the guests, and the wishes for future success were plentiful.

A supper of elaborate preparation was served the guests and they partook of all the delicacies of the season.

The bride received a great many presents of value, silverware and fine linen being prominent among them, with many other articles combining utility and ornamentation. They left the same evening, being driven to Spring Mills, from which place the next morning they departed on a trip of several days.

The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Heckman, a short distance west of Centre Hall. He is a steady and industrious young man, one who will be a credit to any community in which he should reside. He is at present in charge of a school in Gregg township. His bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Boal, and is a very attractive and interesting young lady, and John is to be congratulated in securing such a helpmeet in braving the troubles and cares of this stormy life.

Next spring Mr. and Mrs. Heckman will move on the farm occupied by the late Col. Andrew Gregg, and will occupy that place for at least a year.

The wedding was witnessed by about fifty guests, relatives of the families and close and intimate friends.

An Awful Ghost.

It is reported from Bellefonte that a ghost has shown itself—neuter gender—in that place, viz:

Bellefonte has not only a ghost story, but if the evidence of two reputable business men is to be relied upon, it also has a genuine ghost that is proving a terror to the neighborhood it infests. The nocturnal visitor inhabits the region around the "Big Spring," the one great beauty spot of the town, and there it has been seen. In looks it is not unlike the skeleton of a giant man, with large fiery eyes, a phosphorescent light and smoke issuing from its mouth, while a flambeau is carried in the hand. Many are of the opinion that it is the ghost of the three Indians so treacherously murdered near that place when Bellefonte was but an infant town.

In the Reporter's opinion it is one of the characters described by Dante in his Inferno, who has come from the lower regions to learn about the contest for sheriff.

The First Towards a Parsonage.

At a congregational meeting of the Presbyterians last week, it was decided to build a stable on the lot adjoining the church, for the accommodation of the minister, Rev. Christine, who accepted the call and will take charge of the pastorate on February 1. This is the first step towards the erection of a parsonage, which the charge will put up as soon as convenient. Rev. Christine will move into the house now occupied by John Martz.

Conundrum Supper.

Tomorrow, Friday evening the C. E. Society will hold their conundrum supper in the Evangelical church. In looking over the bill of fare which they have prepared for the occasion you will find it appetizing, and for a very small sum you can be served to a delicious and substantial supper. All are invited to come.

Cold Waves for 1897.

The herschel or cold wave signs for the year 1897 occur as follows: January 27, February 17 and 24, March 3 and 22, April 19, May 17, June 12 and 18, July 10, August 6, 17 and 25, September 2 and 30, October 27 and November 16, 21 and 24. None in December.

Farm for Rent.

Farm, 75 acres, 35 clear balance timber, good house and barn, outbuildings, fruit and water, all in excellent condition, ¾ mile east of Penn Cave. Rented for money or on shares.

4t HENRY EMERICK.

Will Extend the Telephone Line.

The Millheim Tel. Comp. will soon extend its line from Spring Mills to Centre Hall, via Farmers' Mills, and ultimately to Bellefonte.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

THEY ARE FAKES.

Faith Cure Women on a Business Trip—Raking in V's.

We hear a report of faith-cure women having arrived in the eastern part of our valley, who pretend to be healers of diseases by the faith-cure route. The first requisite from the patients is the potent five dollars without which no healing prayer will be offered. Jesus and the apostles healed without price, and these later day faith-cure trotters can all be put down as humbugs, and instead of healers they should have official notice to turn themselves into heelers and skedaddle the section they operate in at a better pace than a double quick. They can't cure you of any ailment, but they can relieve—your purse of its V's. A prayer in sincerity from the suffering will be heard at the Throne without paying one cent and will be answered as to Him seems best. But the prayers of the $5 healers are never heard there.

We learn that these female healers have relieved a number of purses of their V's, and as the REPORTER has ever been on the alert for swindles, we caution all against faith-cure humbugs and we don't charge you a V for it.

Inauguration Prize March.

Mr. Joel B. Ettinger, of Milton, Pa., who is a musician of considerable note in this part of the state, was recently awarded the prize for the best "McKinley Inaugural March" and the same appeared in last Sunday's issue of the Philadelphia Press. Mr. Ettinger is the composer of a number of popular pieces and this last award will add to his achievements. He is a Centre county boy, having been born at Aaronsburg where he spent his boyhood days and is a son of Wm. Ettinger, dec'd. The inaugural march will be played by all the bands at Washington, D. C., at the time of the inaugural ceremonies of McKinley, March 4th, and was played in all the Philadelphia theatres last week.

Joel being a nephew of Mr. Fred. Kurtz, editor of the REPORTER, possibly the control of the Pennsylvania appointments under the next administration will be given to us.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Ellery Parsons, Union twp. and Anna McDonald, Ferguson.

Wm. V. Takash, and Mary Lisko, Clarence.

Anthony C. Strettuatter, Hastings, and Catharine Fahey, Snow Shoe.

Hiram A. Long, and Jennie A. Decker, Walker.

Monroe R. Kreamer, Bellefonte, and Ella Carson, Clearfield.

Henry P. Shook, Williamsport, and Mrs. Matilda C. Zeigler, Bellefonte.

Edwin D. Roan, and Ellen Lowry, Spring.

Another in the Field.

The list of chasers for the Centre Hall postoffice has been increased by Korman Spicher, son of John Spicher, west of town, throwing his hat over the fence and jumping into the ring. Korman is of a family whose Republicanism will allow the strictest inspection. He has out a petition and has secured the signatures of nearly all the patrons of the office outside the boro, and will circulate it among us in the town.

Their Annual Banquet.

The Odd Fellows held their annual banquet in their lodge rooms last Friday evening. The members of the order turned out with their wives or best girl and the attendance was large. Oysters in various styles with side dishes formed the bill of fare. A number of speeches were delivered and the occasion was greatly enjoyed by all.

We are told the cooks at the I. O. O. F. supper played a cool joke on their secretary, D. F. Luse, by putting a live oyster in his stew.

Township Caucus.

The Democrats will hold their caucus in the township at Centre Hill on Saturday. There are several offices to be filled, supervisor, tax collector and justice of the peace, which are worth hustling for and there is a friendly rivalry among some of the candidates for the nomination.

Little Ice.

The ice crop harvested already around here, has been of an inferior grade. The weather has not been of the right kind to make it thick and solid, and those who have big houses to fill are wanting a long and continued cold snap.

Vital Statistics.

During the year 1896 there were in Centre county, according to the returns of the assessors just completed, a total of 1,079 births and 434 deaths. This is a slight increase in births over last year, and a decrease in the number of deaths. There were also about 350 marriages.

—A larger and better line of storm coats no store in Centre county ever carried than do Lewins, at Bellefonte. The stock will be pushed out at a lively rate the next few weeks. Prices will make them go.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

GIVE IT TO BELLEFONTE.

Penitentiary for Central Pennsylvania to be Located.

We favor Bellefonte having the proposed penitentiary for central Pennsylvania. Its geographical location and railroad facilities give Bellefonte a stronger claim than any other town. We are sure that influences could be brot to bear in favor of Bellefonte that would tell if an effort were made. It would benefit the county in increasing our home market and in various other ways.

The state board of charities will recommend to the legislature the building of a penitentiary in Central Pennsylvania, owing to the crowded condition of the other two institutions; a new hospital for the chronic insane, to be under the homeopathic treatment, and a hospital for the treatment of the epileptic insane. There will also be a recommendation to provide for the care and treatment of those addicted to the use of morphine, opium and other drugs. Counties are to be encouraged to look after their own insane of the mild type by an offer for $1 per week for each patient.

He Settled the Hypnotist.

Several young men at Williamsport and Milton have been afflicted with the craze of hypnotism, and have endeavored to ply their powers on their friends, to the annoyance of the desired to be victims. At Milton a few days ago one of these self styled hypnotists had made several attempts to put a young butcher asleep. The butcher having grown tired of the would be hypnotist's importunities, began playing the possum and apparently dropped off into a sound slumber. The hypnotist said to him: "Now when you get awake you will think you are a butcher about to kill a steer—now hit him hard." The young butcher got up and landed a blow between the hypnotist's eyes that sent him sprawling across the house. A number of bystanders enjoyed the exhibition, but the hypnotist has retired from business.

Improvements Under Way.

Perry Luse broke ground recently for a new house beyond the station, just outside the boro limits. He will rush it along as fast as possible, and wants it completed early.

Charley Arney intends remodeling his shop on Church street, now occupied by Swarm's wagon shop. He will make a dwelling out of it, and will start as soon as possible.

Clem Luse is getting his new dwelling house completed as rapidly as it can be hustled along with this kind of weather. Having sold his property he must have a roof over his head about April, and getting his house in shape seems the only salvation in this crowded town.

Bow-wows and Bahs.

The assessors of Centre county in 1896 returned as assessed for taxes, 2,404 male dogs and 106 female, the assessed tax on the same amounting to $2,812 95. The tax already collected on dogs for 1896 was more than sufficient to pay for all the sheep killed by canines, while in the year 1895 it fell short. It would be more profitable for the owners of dogs to kill them and engage in sheep raising. Bellefonte borough has 168 male dogs and 10 females that are taxed, which yield a revenue for the sheep fund of $133 25 annually, and it is said that not more than half the number of dogs in the place are assessed.—Centre Democrat.

Turning Out Handles.

Poulson's handle factory was started last week and has been turning out stock at a good rate. There is an abundance of good material in this district to keep the factory a humming, and a few have already begun to realize the benefits in selling their wood to the firm. All kinds of handles are manufactured, along with spokes for buggies and wagons. The building will also be occupied by Mr. Colyer as a planing mill, with a good sized saw mill adjoining.

Move it Along.

The P. O. S. of A. are circulating a petition asking the legislature to enact a law to punish any person or persons who may interfere with any United States flag displayed upon any public building anywhere in the state of Pennsylvania. There will certainly be no trouble in securing the passage of such an act as every good citizen is in favor of showing all respect to the stars and stripes.

Philipsburg Dots.

From the Ledger we learn that on Tuesday evening of last week Mrs. Samuel T. Scott, while on her way to the Presbyterian church, died of heart failure.

Philipsburg is to have a business college, in the establishment of a branch of the Williams College of Business of Altoona.

Aid Society.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Reformed church at Centre Hall, will have a chicken pie supper in the hall above the store of Kreamer & Son, on Saturday evening of next week, 30th. Supper will be served from 5 to 8 o'clock. Price 25 cents.

A RUBBER ON YOUR FOOT....

....Is worth two or three doctors' bills. Which would you rather have? We have none of the doctors' bills, but we have rafts of Rubbers,—Rubbers to burn, as it were.

The Rubbers cover your feet better than our prices cover the cost to the makers, but the season has been a backward one, and the makers would rather have a little money in bank than a factory full of overshoes, hence we got them to sell at low prices. It is the same all through our stock. Good stout Shoes for everybody — bought cheap — sold cheap.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

Our Annual Clearance Sale Has Begun. Bargains in every Line.

GARMAN'S STORE,
Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

ANNUAL

Clearance Sale

Of Furniture at W. R. Brachbill's.

Previous to taking account of stock, we offer great bargains.

HERE YOU ARE,

ONLY

..$1.29..

Regular price, $3.00,

OAK OR MAHOGANY.

24 X 24 TOP.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

On February 1st we begin our Annual Inventory, and we find it much easier to Invoice Cash in Bank than Merchandise on our shelves.

To reduce our stock to a low point we have made great reductions in prices on all our strictly speaking

WINTER GOODS.

If you want to get **TEN DOLLARS** worth of merchandise for **FIVE DOLLARS** come and see us within the next two weeks.

All Ladies' Coats, priced heretofore at from $4.00 to $6.00, now go at $2.50.

Ladies' Coats, former price from $7.00 to $1.00, now go at the uniform price of $5.00. All our $15.00 and $20.00 Coats now go at $7.50.

We have cut the price on all **OUR DRESS GOODS ONE-THIRD OFF** of the old prices.

All our Red and Grey Flannels one-third off.

Woolen Hosiery, Blankets, Gloves, and all Winter Goods 33 per cent. off the old prices.

ALL OUR MEN'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS ONE-HALF OFF FORMER PRICES.

Our Men's and Boys' Suits are sold one-third off former prices.

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Wool Underwear one-third off.

Millinery prices cut exactly one-half.

THIS IS A GENUINE REDUCTION SALE

Our only object being to close out all Winter Goods and to reduce stock as low as possible

You can save dollars by coming to see us.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low prices and terrors to All Competitors."